The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,112 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

AOKI STRESSES LOFTY IDEALS FOR E. ASIANS

Spirit of Joint Declaration Must Be Diffused Among Peoples Of Asia

QUIZZED BY ANESAKI

All Countries of Common Prosperity Region Must Push This Movement

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, stated on Monday that the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration must be diffused among the peoples of East Asia in such a manner that the lofty principles set forth in the Declaration will inspire and arouse the innermost feelings of the respective races.

Minister Aoki made this statement in the course of the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee on Monday afternoon when interpellated by Masaharu Anesaki, Independent Club, as to if the Government had any concrete plan in mind to enlighten thoroughly the Asiatic populace on the ideals and aims which the Great Charter of Asia implies.

Embody Grand Ideals

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia," Mr. Aoki asserted, "is the embodiment of the grand ideals that guided Japan's national founding and is, at the same time, an expression of the common faith held by the one billion people of Greater East Asia.

"It is of utmost importance at the moment to propagate the meaning of the Joint Declaration throughout the length and breadth of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region."

Minister Aoki pointed out that East Asia had been in unhappy conditions, being subjected to Anglo-American aggression until the outbreak of the present war, in spite of the fact that the various countries involved in that region should have closely cooperated as friendly neighbors and enhanced the traditions of the oldest culture of the world to which they have inherited. However, he maintained, the War of Greater East Asia has liberated the Asiatic peoples from alien bondage and the spontaneous outflow of their ideas has become this Great Charter.

"This Declaration," the Greater East Asia Affairs Minister continued, "must be spread among the peoples of Asia in such a manner that the principles enunciated in it will inspire and encourage the spirit of the respective races.

"To this end, Japan and other countries in this region should vigorously push this movement in the form of Government policy and as national spiritual campaign."

In conclusion, Mr. Aoki emphasized that the unity of Asia has been realized through the awakening of its member States and is based on the confidence they place in Japan, the champion of ethical principles.

Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives held no plenary sessions on Monday. The Budget Committee and other committees of the Upper House for studying bills for bond issuance, railway construction, tax increase, the Scholarship Foundation of Japan and petitions met in sessions simultaneously at 1 a.m. and continued the examination of various bills till late in the afternoon.

Other Committees Meet

Nine of the Lower House committees also convened at 1 a.m. to examine petitions, account settlement and bills providing for extraordinary measures for lawsuit expenses, providing for the revision of Coal Distribution Control Law, and other items while the Naval Criminal Code committee met from 1 p.m.

Minister Aoki, on Monday also clarified the future activities of the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, in his reply to an interpellation made during a meeting of the North China Development Bill Committee of the House of Representatives.

Minister Aoki's reply was made in answer to a question by Representative Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Kyoto, who asked him to clarify the way for the North and Central China Development Companies to move hereafter this present stage when the new

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Again Releases Cooked-Up Figures On War Casualties

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—In its usual manner of admitting only a small part of its actual losses, the United States War Department today announced that its casualties up till January 7, numbered 109,434, it is reported from Washington. On the same day the Navy Department claimed that its losses up till January 29, numbered 36,752. Of the army casualties, 17,480 were given as killed, 41,533 wounded, 24,806 missing and 25,615 taken prisoners. Of the navy casualties, 15,673 were given as killed, 7,985 wounded, 8,811 missing, and 4,283 taken prisoners.

HOME FOOD SUPPLY TO BE MADE SECURE

Agriculture and Commerce Ministry Designed to Maintain National Life

Although the Government has no immediate intention of establishing a Food Ministry, the new Agriculture and Commerce Ministry is designed to devote its energies to the perfection of the food supply system and the Ordinance governing Special Cases of Wartime Powers will be invoked at need, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo testified in the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee Monday, in reply to an interpellation put to him by Viscount Akira Toki, Kenkyukai.

Viscount Toki asked whether the Government had no intention of creating a Food Ministry to assure the supply of foodstuffs in this decisive period of the war.

The Prime Minister replied:

"The Government is devoting all its available energies to the production of aircraft for victory in the war but it is not losing sight of the importance of maintaining the national life behind the lines. Fighting strength and national life are two pillars of the nation and from this standpoint the Government is deeply interested in food policy. Adjustments have been made in the production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs but there is still room for improvement. We shall make the required improvements with the greatest possible dispatch.

"As regards the establishment of a Food Ministry, food policy must be enforced comprehensively throughout the whole fabric of national life. The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has been established precisely for the sake of maintaining national life. If necessary, we shall have recourse to invocation of the Ordinance governing Special Cases of Wartime Powers.

"We need hardly say that the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry should function briskly so that there will be no hitch in the enforcement of the food policy. But any strengthening of structural functions depends largely on personnel. By that I do not mean that we require more men. If one person strives to work as ten men, the structure will be enormously strengthened. It is our concern to develop the maximum efficiency with the minimum personnel."

U.S. AIR FORCE IN CHINA SUFFERING BIG LOSSES

Enemy Magazine Reveals Mounting Figures; Admits Nippon Craft Superior

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Indicating that the Japanese air forces are dealing devastatingly with the 14th American air force, stationed in China, a report to the Time magazine admitted that the American losses were mounting. Though not giving any figures, the report said that compared to a year ago, the American losses were a third greater.

The report went on to declare that the latest model Japanese fighters were excellent craft and that, like all other Japanese fighters, were "more maneuverable than ours."

Stating that the morale of the 14th air force was good, the report, however, said that "the closer one gets to the front where the pilots are actually clashing, one finds a healthy respect for the enemy."

PEACE REIGNING IN SOUTH AREAS UNDER OUR RULE

Excellent Order Also Maintained In Regions Administered by Army and Navy

M.P. KANNA IS ASSURED

Situation Prevailing in Every Part Explained by Ninomiya And Sawamoto

There is excellent peace and order in the areas of the Southern Regions under Military Administration, stated both Colonel Yoshikiyo Ninomiya, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, and Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, on Monday. Their statements were made in answer to a question by Representative Norikazu Kanna from Okinawa at Monday's meeting of the House of Representatives Naval Criminal Code Committee.

In reply to Representative Kanna's interpellation as to how peace and order was in the zones under Military Administration in the Southern Regions, as well as in the Philippines and Burma, Colonel Ninomiya declared in substance as follows:

"The establishment of peace and order, local self-sufficiency of the fighting forces, and the swift acquirement of wartime necessities are the three great aims of the Military Administration, and as to the first of them I can say that it continues to be excellent. I will detail the situation for you.

Conditions in Java

"First comes Java. With about two years having passed since the Imperial Forces were first stationed there, the 50,000,000 people of Java have been impressed by the power of the Imperial Forces and their excellent policies and are cooperating from their heart. Peace and order is excellent. Judging from the reports made by two or three governors who have come back, this holds true even in the outlying districts. Through the participating of the native people in their own government since last summer, the Central Council and local councils have been established and the native inhabitants have become officials, recently some having become governors.

"A volunteer system for Javanese defense was also established. This moved the people deeply. Youth corps, women's associations, and patrol organizations have also been formed and the people are earnestly cooperating in the war. Next comes Sumatra. Just like Java, peace and order here is excellent and the people are living contentedly under our Military Administration.

"Third is Borneo. The Army is in charge of North Borneo. Peace and order reign throughout this area also. Fourth is Malai. Except for a part, conditions there are excellent due to the activity of the Imperial Forces and that one part is gradually becoming better. You can be at ease concerning peace and order in this area too.

Philippines Cooperating

"Next I will take up the independent nations. As you know the Philippines became independent last fall and the maintenance of peace and order is handled by that Government. But the Philippine Government is cooperating fully with our military efforts, so Imperial Forces are stationed at necessary points.

"The Imperial Army, supporting the Philippine constabulary, is undertaking expeditions against the so-called stragglers, or remnants of routed troops, but, on the whole, peace and order is being well maintained. Especially peace and order on the island of Luzon may be regarded as almost completely restored.

"When proclaiming the independence of the Philippine Republic, President Jose Laurel granted general amnesty to all stragglers swearing allegiance to the new Government and requested the Japanese military authorities to suspend punitive operations against them pending the surrender of the rebel troops. The Japanese military authorities willingly complied and as a result thousands of stragglers gave themselves up.

"The Japanese Army in the Philippines is cooperating closely with the Philippine Government to maintain peace and order in the archipelago. Generally speaking,

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Enemies Fail in Expanding Tin Production In Bolivia; Output Is Declining Since 1941

Special

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—Having lost the world's tin resources with the start of the war, the anti-Axis nations have found it necessary to expand the tin output in Belgian Congo, Nigeria and Bolivia, but so far as Bolivia is concerned they seem to have failed, according to reports reaching here.

The metal content of the Bolivian shipments in 1941 was 42,000 tons. Though this was the highest record since 1929, the following year the figure fell to 38,000 tons and no improvement was shown in 1943. Citing the lowness of production, the British magazine, Economist, said that "the main difficulties appear to be involved in the shortage of labor which cannot easily be made good by the transfer of workers from other districts because of the unfavorable climatic conditions."

Meanwhile, other reports reaching here indicated that the anti-Axis nations are also suffering from an acute shortage of aluminum. These reports revealed that the production division of the material center in the United States was working desperately to eliminate as many aluminum parts from all American planes as possible and to substitute them with wooden-parts which they hoped would be "just as good."

PEFFER CASTIGATES CHINA POLICY OF U.S.

Mutual Disillusionment Pointed Out in Article in New York Times Magazine

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 30.—The New York Times magazine on November 7 carried an article by Nathaniel Peffer under the title "Our Distorted View of China." The article follows:

'America's relations with China are a subject for a clinical study rather than a political analysis. And in clinical examination it is a case in history that tells most. Everybody knows that American relations with Russia are not of the happiest. It is not generally recognized that our relations with China are not too good either despite excessive politeness on both sides.

"But before discussing reasons, I should like to make two pertinent general observations. Between China and America, there is psychologically a most dangerous human [illegible]. Both nations are composed of human beings, neither blames herself for having been foolish enough to contract illusions and each blames the other for not living up to the illusion built up on her.

To take America first, after Pearl Harbor, there developed in this country a compelling myth about China. In part, it was a reaction from and penance for a way that we had not left China to face Japan alone but had actually helped Japan by selling her munitions. In part, it was a recognition under the impact of Japan's blows in the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Singapore of what China had to stand up under. Suddenly we became China-conscious. Many among us learned about China for the first time. Many went to China for the first time in a prevailing emotional glow and saw only what they wanted to see. Many who lived in China began to disseminate pictures of China retouched in the same glow.

It is an unfortunate fact that a considerable number of Americans who lived in China are inclined to be incontinently sentimental about the Chinese. It is a fact that makes hardboiled Britishers in China froth with inarticulate wrath and though they themselves go to the opposite extreme, there is something to be said for their irritations. Those Americans who like to describe themselves as "the friends of China" can sometimes be extremely silly. China became a country endowed with more than human qualities. It was democracy pure and Jeffersonian, its leaders selfless statesmanlike beings consecrated to the spread of liberty to every peasant, guerrilla, and boy on the burning deck. And when the Chinese and the Japanese met in battle, the Japanese were forthwith dissolved. This came to head with the visit here of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Now it can be told without indiscretion that on that occasion we rather made fools of ourselves. Great are that lady's charms and attainments, she is hardly a composite of Plato and Joan of Arc but she was hailed as being such. It is revealing no secret to say that she has never had so much influence in China as here and that, sophisticated Chinese have long chuckled at the legend about her.

Then came a turn in the war which permitted America to give a little more thought to the Pacific sector and lay foundations for the counter-offensive against Japan. We began to send planes, technicians, army officers and civilian officials to Chungking. They came out with an emotional glow about China that

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8-POINT PLAN MADE TO UP FOOD IN SOUTH

Supply for East Asia Secure, Declares Director of Java Agricultural Department

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 30.—An eight-point program to increase agricultural output was agreed by representatives of agricultural experimental stations throughout the Southern Regions at a conference which ended here on January 23. The schedule calls for:

1. Early popularization of more fertile species of rice plants which will grow in irrigated fields.

2. Evolution of new species of rice plants which will mature in a shorter period so that the number of crops a year may be increased.

3. Thorough knowledge of climatic conditions in transplanting Japanese and Taiwan rice.

4. Effective precautions against drought which might affect upland rice plants.

5. Selection of fertilizers for [illegible] corn, cassava and other miscellaneous crops, also in planting maize, buckwheat and taro in climatically suitable districts.

6. Efficient methods to counteract and minimize the damage to paddy fields through pests.

7. Selection of fertile varieties of oil producing plants.

8. Working out effective systems to minimize plant diseases due to insects.

Bright prospects for the future development of agriculture in the Southern Regions through the introduction of Japanese farming methods were predicted by the Director of the Agricultural Department of the Japanese Military Administration in an interview following the close of the four day conference of agricultural experts. He pointed out that the Southern Regions, while under British and Dutch rule, were forced to produce crops principally for export purposes and those necessary for domestic consumption were neglected.

The Director of the Agricultural Department emphasized the marked progress in foodstuff and agricultural production for domestic use as a result of the introduction of Japanese farming methods. He went on to reveal that prior to the outbreak of war Malai annually imported approximately 600,000 tons of foodstuffs out of a total consumption of 900,000 tons. He declared however, that through the steady increase in domestic production, monthly imports had been reduced to 15,000 tons with definite prospects of further reducing this figure in the near future.

Admitting that the four states in northern Malai which were recently transferred to Thailand were the principal rice producing centers in Malai, he said that the steady increase in rice production in other districts, will soon offset any loss resulting from the transfer.

Continuing, he declared that Sumatra had been practically self-sufficient in foodstuffs even before the war and imported only small quantities from abroad. Next turning to agriculture in Java which is virtually self-sufficient in food, he declared that efforts were being made to raise crops to a level where exports to other parts of East Asia would be possible.

He also expressed the belief that self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Borneo will be attained by the end of this year.

Commenting on the situation in Burma, he stated that Burma was the world's leading rice producing country and that prior to the outbreak of war, out of an annual yield of 5,000,000 tons she exported 3,000,000 tons. He continued that while rice production in Burma had drop-

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DUCE EXHORTS ITALIAN ARMY IN BROADCAST

Every Soldier Must Live and Fight for Republic, Declares Mussolini

SPEAKS OVER ROME RADIO

We Must Take Up Arms Once More, He Says; Blasts Enemy In Vigorous Words

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Every soldier of Italy "must be ready to live and fight for the Republic", declared Benito Mussolini, in a broadcast delivered over the Rome radio on Sunday.

The leader of the Fascist Republic told his listeners that "the unconditional surrender which was signed on September 3, and announced on September 8, daily shows more clearly in the light of subsequent events that it was not only the betrayal of an ally, not only a fraud on the part of one Italian, but a monstrous crime against the motherland and an act of madness".

Emphasizing that this act of betrayal resulted in the total collapse of all the Italian forces, Mussolini declared that in the future "the army of the Italian Fascist Republic cannot and must not be a copy of the old royalist-army". He added, "The new army must be able to face its tasks both in peace and war. There is no turning back. Each soldier must burn his bridges behind him. He must be ready to live and fight for the Republic".

Mussolini declared, "The Republican soldiers of today will continue the glorious tradition of past heroes who took part in the defense of Rome in older times. A problem now arises which blots out all else. This problem can be most tersely expressed by the phrase 'we must take up arms once more.' The British and American landings at Nettuno have had immense effect on the morale of the Italians. For us and for you it is with burning shame that we have to look on as spectators and entrust the defense of Rome to the well-proved valor of the German soldiers.

Continuing, the Italian leader said, "There is but one command for us . . . let us prepare more men. Let us prepare more armies and above all let us steel our will for a military effort will be required of us in the coming months.

"Let us resume the fight on the side of our German ally who today is bearing the whole brunt of the European conflict. And meanwhile, in the interval, which will be brief, before we see German and Italian soldiers together on the battlefields once more, we must daily make them feel the sincerity of our comradeship."

FRENCH NAVY MEN OUTSIDE OF FRANCE OPPOSE REBELS

More Than 55 Per Cent of Officers Actively Resisting Algiers Committee

Special

LISBON, January 30.—More than 55 per cent of the French naval officers outside of France are hostile to the French Committee for National Liberation, according to a recent report to the London Times. The report quoted a leading rebel Frenchman as revealing that late last year a warship refitted in the United States visited Martinique and that the crew went ashore armed and "shooting randomly" shouting "Long live Petain and Laval."

The rebel Frenchman said that the warship crew punished severely those who wore insignias indicating that they were anti-Vichy. He said that more than 55 per cent of the French naval officers outside of France were actively resisting the Algiers Committee and that all French commanders had to be examined carefully before being allowed to fight for the anti-Axis.

Luftwaffe Hits London

Domei

BERLIN, January 30.—Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that a powerful formation of German planes attacked London last night causing large fires and explosions in various sections of the city.

NIPPON ARMY AND NAVY UNITS INTERCEPT AND ATTACK ENEMY IN MARSHALLS SINCE JAN. 30

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Furious Fighting

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Islands Are Attacked by Foe Task Force of Carriers as Well as by Aircraft

Imperial Army and Navy Units in the Marshall Islands area intercepted and attacked powerful enemy units that came assaulting the islands since the morning of January 30 and are now engaged in furious fighting, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"Since the morning of January 30 powerful enemy units came attacking the Marshall Islands. Imperial Army and Navy Units in the said area intercepted and attacked them, and are now engaged in furious fighting."

Vigorously Engaging Enemy

The Army and Navy Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Marshall Group area in the Central Pacific are now valiantly and vigorously engaging the enemy attacking forces in order to frustrate the foe's new counter-offensive scheme.

Since the early part of January, the enemy has continuously been attempting to attack the Marshall Islands. Early on the morning of January 30, a powerful enemy task force, consisting of aircraft carriers, came attacking the islands together with attacks from the air. Intercepting them, the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Units in the Marshall Group gave furious battle which is now raging.

U.S. Makes Announcement

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—Headquarters of the American Pacific fleet announced yesterday that a task force of the United States fleet with aircraft carriers as its mainstay attacked the Marshall Islands, according to a dispatch reaching here from Pearl Harbor.

Frantic Enemy Moves

While there can be no doubt that the counter-offensive operations of the United States in the Pacific are concentrated on Rabaul, one of our most important advance bases, it is to be noted that at the same time, enemy attacks have recently been focussed on Madang in New Guinea and North Burma, observes Domei in a digest of recent war developments.

Neutral military observers, commenting on the South Pacific campaign of the United States, have said that the American Command has no strategy; it has only arithmetic. The series of aerial battles off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands last year and the persistent attacks on Rabaul present a most potent example of the arithmetical warfare of the enemy, which is dependent entirely upon number and volume. At every turn, however, the enemy is being repulsed with heavy losses.

To the watchword of "Christmas toast at Rabaul," the enemy [illegible] at the Japanese southern outpost hundreds of warships and [illegible], thousands of planes and 100,000 [illegible] only to suffer disasters [illegible] in the annals of war. Rabaul still stands firm and is fighting hard.

Racked by fretful anxiety [illegible] the issue in short order, the United States is apparently [illegible] advance route, for enemy forces are making frantic [illegible] Madang, New Guinea. [illegible] trying to break through to Chungking via North Burma. In [illegible] of the latter the enemy [illegible] intends to increase the [illegible] strength of the [illegible] China.

Madang is an [illegible] New Guinea [illegible] on New Britain. When [illegible] begun his [illegible] Guadalcanal, he [illegible] also on the Buna [illegible] Guinea and has [illegible] vancing northward [illegible] the operations [illegible]

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Severe Fight Raging On New Guinea Isle; Two Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 30.—Furious fighting has been raging day after day with the enemy continuing his counter-offensive in the areas of Madang, Hansa and Wewak in New Guinea Island as well as from the direction of Cape Gumbi and the upper stream of the Ramu River, south of Madang. On the afternoon of January 27, a formation of 18 enemy P-48 fighters attempted to attack our positions in the Hansa sector. The Japanese Ground Units immediately intercepted them with intense anti-aircraft gunfire, shooting down two of the raiders and repulsing the others. The damage on our side was negligible.

FOE LOSES HEAVILY IN BURMA BATTLE

Japanese Ground Units Repulse Rangoon Raiders; Bougainville Enemy Hit

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—In a futile attempt to recapture their lost bases in the northern part of Burma, Chungking troops commanded by the American officers have been carrying on guerrilla warfare in the Yunnan and India-Burma border areas.

On January 21, about 200 troops of the Chungking army tried to penetrate the Fukwang sector but were routed by furious attacks of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

They fled, leaving 100 bodies behind. In this fight, the war trophies were five heavy and light machine-guns.

Rangoon Raider Damaged

Domei

RANGOON January 30.—Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces damaged one enemy plane out of five B-24's that came attacking this city Saturday evening. The rest of the foe raiders were repelled by our ground batteries.

Fleeing in confusion, the enemy indiscriminately bombed the residential quarters within the city limit, causing several casualties among the citizens.

Bougainville Foe Hit

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—Japanese Air Units attacked and bombed American ground positions on Bougainville Island, it was officially admitted by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southwestern Pacific, a Melbourne dispatch disclosed.

MERGER OF KANEGAFUCHI

Shingo Tsuda Picked as President Of New Concern

The Kanegafuchi Industry Company was founded Monday following the merger of the internationally-known Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and Kanegafuchi Business Company.

The new concern is capitalized at ¥324,000,000, of which ¥266,120,000 is paid up, and has its head office in Tokyo. Shingo Tsuda was made its president and Shiro Kurachi vice-president. The line-up of other directors as well as the auditors was announced at the same time.

Argentines Arrested

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Reports reaching here from Buenos Aires today said that the Argentine Government had started rounding up all opposition elements in an attempt to halt the flood of rumors of an imminent crack-up of the Ramirez regime. The reports said that a number of anti-Government leaders were arrested at dawn today.

Lawyers' Body Formed

The All-Japan Lawyers' Association will hold a general meeting on February 17 to mark its foundation, which was recently decided, according to Domei.

LONELY POST OFFICE DOING ARDUOUS TASK

Sorts Out Mail, Keeps Savings Account for Sailors Stationed In South Seas Island

By HITOSHI MUNEHIRA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN INDIAN OCEAN.—With a death-defying devotion to assignments and a self-denying sense of duty, the staff members of the post office at an XX base on an "orphan" island in the South Seas, are daily engaged in the handling of mail, savings account and parcels for the convenience of the Japanese Forces stationed there.

Whenever such happy information as "Transports from Japan!" or "Transport planes have arrived today!" spread through the Japanese Forces stationed on this forsaken island, the tanned faces of the seamen break out into smiles. On such days, as they happily talk about the letter which will soon be handed to them, they look as innocent and happy as children who impatiently wait for the distribution of candy.

Whenever transport planes land, white bags containing letters and parcels are immediately carried to the post office where the post office employees quickly divide and separate the contents according to the different unit. The letters and parcels are then handed to the seamen who are responsible for distributing them among the men.

After thanking the postmaster, these "mailmen" hurry back to their respective units carrying the stuffed bags over their shoulders. The postmaster and others in the post office gaze after the seamen who, with their faces beaming with happiness, run along the coconut-lane back to their units.

Civilians Aid Seamen

Civilians who are in the service of the Navy share all joys and sorrows with the seamen, daily exerting their utmost at their respective posts. The postmaster and his workers are the hands and ears of the seamen, disposing of all complicated business matters most adroitly and adequately. Military mail, parcels, money orders, savings, etc. must be quickly and accurately handled by an insufficient number of workers. At military bases such civilians carry on their daily routine according to the most strict military discipline. Though unarmed, they are as valiant and courageous as any armed force.

Due to the shortage of hands, they sometimes work late into the night in a hot, stuffy, light controlled room. On this particular "orphan" island, one of the post office staff succumbed to malaria epidemic and another to beriberi because of the lack of fresh vegetables. However, these patients, refusing to go to a hospital, worked on, courageously overcoming their illness. Such deeply-rooted sense of duty as theirs produced a profound impression on the seamen stationed there.

Speaking of the seamen's enthusiasm for savings, the postmaster remarked, "The island is, of course, devoid of amusement facilities where these seamen might spend their earnings, but that is not the only reason that their deposits have increased month after month. They all save as much as they can in accordance with the policy of the Japanese Government.

"In December, the amount of savings reached such a high figure that we worked late into the night. We are so absorbed in our work that no one thinks of taking a day off."

Exhorting the people on the home front to write more frequently to the men on the fighting line, the postmaster continued, "Letters from home are the greatest joy for the men on this desolute, lonely island. I can never forget how happy they look when they receive letters."

Two posters can be seen on the wall of one small office in the post office building. On one poster is written "Remember your comrades who met death with smiles on their faces," and on the other are the words, "Though we are not equipped with arms—." Truly, the highest tribute must be paid to such civilian workers as these men of the post office staff, so valiant, fearless, and loyal in their special line of duty.

Envoy Kerr in Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 30.—British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, returned to his post in Moscow today, according to a Moscow dispatch.

Newsman White Dies

Special

LISBON, January 30.—William Allen White, noted American editor, died on Saturday at Emporia, Kansas, following an illness of nearly a year, according to reports reaching here.

Peffer Castigates China Policy of U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

suffused this country into a cold hard reality of China as it is. They stayed long enough to see not only what they wanted to see but what is or what seems to be. Quite naturally they reacted to the other extreme and in their reports home which are not published but circulated, nevertheless, they err so much on one side as myth does on the other.

The fact is that there has been a stream of bearish and deprecatory reports out of China for some months and they are beginning to have an effect—not only in inner circles but in circles of even larger circumference. What is being whispered in Washington now, and echoed elsewhere is that China is a Fascist dictatorship; China is vilely corrupt; Chungking is more concerned with fighting the Chinese communists than with the Japanese; China is hopelessly, incurably inefficient; China is ready to drop out of the war; reports about Chinese victories are propaganda, etc., etc.

And this, I say, is just so far from truth about China as the romantic myth fabricated a little bit earlier. In both cases, errors spring from not knowing enough about China, long enough to have any standard of judgment. China is not as nearly perfect as I thought she was before or as hopeless as some are beginning to think now. There is corruption in China now of course. But for one thing, war is an invitation to corruption everywhere. In some places, it is more perceptible. Furthermore a certain kind and amount of corruption in public places is normal to China. Still, further standards of public practices differ in different countries and every country must be judged by its own standards. A good deal of what is withheld from public funds by a private official in China is what would be considered elsewhere legitimate compensation for public services. It is generally known and by the Chinese admitted that there are some definitely routine steps close to the uppermost ranges of the government in Chungking but to anyone with a long enough experience in China the perspective is clear that standards of governmental practice are not lower and perhaps are higher. Judged by our standards of governmental efficiency, China is no doubt messy. Exigencies of war bring out inefficiency in all countries for that matter. But the main point is that there is no reason why the Chinese should be judged by our way of doing things. It is only after a long experience there that one comes to see that on the whole the Chinese get about the same results as others with about the same effort though the order of the acts is different.

There is in truth a shocking amount of exploitation and still more of callousness to the suffering of the mass of the people. But this too is normal to the Chinese life. It was normal to all societies until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in western countries. But it is not fair to China for the first time now to judge her by standards of the present Occident and not by those of China herself. So too, judged by modern western armies, the Chinese army is a comic opera chorus. Military precision, military punctilio, neatness and dispatch are innovations to which only a modernized fraction of the army has been introduced. By the same reasoning, all western military men confidently predicted in 1937 that the Chinese would be swept away by the Japanese in a few weeks and Japan would consolidate in North China.

Persistence of conflict between the Chungking government and the Chinese communists is undeniable. But the authentic unprejudiced evidence is difficult to obtain and significance of the conflict as long as the war lasts is probably exaggerated. The conflict may well come to a disastrous climax when the war is over but it is not in the interests of either side to force the issue now. Finally, it is undeniable that China is far from a democracy and that there are some distinctly ugly accompaniments of its war government in the form of secret police and restrictions on freedom beyond the war necessities. This is actually a most serious charge that can be made against China now. But even in this respect, China must be judged by normal Chinese standards, not ours. In short, except in views distorted for the lack of the perspective given by experience, China is not as dark as it is now being pictured in reaction from the foolish distortion in the other direction. Misunderstanding reaction in disillusionment is mutual.

While we on our side sit in judgment so do the Chinese. America's stock in China has never been as low as it is now. There are reasons, all of them grounded in misconception for which we are as much to blame as the Chinese. To the Chinese before the Japanese advance and just after the advance, China's rock of hope was America. In the end, America would come to China's rescue. Why not? There had been friction between Japan and America for years. The Americans had said so—numberless Americans who had come to China, many of them Americans of some position. For the Americans arrived in the Far East have a way of spreading themselves or letting themselves go in speech. America was China's friend; America would do this, America would do that, America would show Japan etc. The Chinese did not know that we, ourselves, discount our public speeches before their echoes die. Expectations were becoming a certainty by the time Japan attacked. And America did nothing. Still the Chinese did not lose hope. Sooner or later they told themselves, the Japanese would run amok and leave America no choice. But as years passed, America still did nothing, hope was wearing thin and the Chinese were slowly becoming critical and a little contemptuous.

Then Pearl Harbor came and a wave of relief, almost of exultation, passed over China. Now there would be a deliverance. And then the American navy did not come. The Philippines were lost, the Dutch East Indies were lost, Malaya was lost and the Burma Road was cut. The little help that had been coming from America was shut out. It is now exactly twenty-three months since Pearl Harbor and though our air force in China is at least manifest, it is only a nucleus. We needed time to arm, the Chinese were told, and to China which has been sorely pressed for more than six years but has held out though a poor country without industrial facilities, twenty-three months is a long time. What then of the American colossus towering like a giant before whom the punny little Japanese would have to crawl? It does little good to say that the talk was momentary expansiveness of men without responsibility or power to commit their country. The Chinese heard them and did not hear—or wanted to hear—the more guarded words of those who had a sense of responsibility. Illusion was built up and it is against illusion that the Chinese now measure our performance and naturally find it wanting. They too are reacting.

For America is fighting in two hemispheres and on good grounds, is concentrating first on that from which more immediate danger comes. As we now take the Chinese at a depreciated value, so do they take us. Both are publicly polite and privately in a mordant condition that bodes no good between the allies in this desperate war. It is a condition that springs from too little knowledge that always is a dangerous thing from the lightness of speech and superficial conclusions on too little evidence. It is a condition that will right itself with time when America really catches its stride in the Far East. But in the meantime, the Chinese and the Americans both had better jump to no conclusions to suspend the judgment of each other and most of all maintain silence. In international relations as in personal relations pre-nuptial glow never abides. It is just as well, perhaps, that it should not. But the moment of its passing is trying and unless both sides exercise tact, patience and understanding, tragedy can supervene usually unnecessarily. It is so between America and China now.

S. BORNEO TO SET UP MORE RADIO TOWERS

Public Listening-In Posts Playing Vital Role in Enlightening People

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 29.—With the establishment of broadcasting stations in Banjermasin, Balik Papan and Pontianak in South Borneo, radio broadcasts are now playing a vital role in the enlightenment of the people here.

As there were no radio facilities in South Borneo prior to the outbreak of the current war, the people depended on the broadcasts from Java. In celebration of the first anniversary of the commencement of the war, the first broadcasting station was set up in Banjermasin on December 8, 1942.

The first broadcast to Japan was successfully undertaken on February 1 last year. In the wake of that successful overseas broadcast, radio facilities were set up at Balik Papan and Pontianak.

At present only 300 households in Banjermasin have radios but the city is provided with nine radio towers where the citizens can listen in to the announcement of war news and enjoy the varied programs broadcast for their benefit.

Meanwhile, it is understood that more radio towers will be set up this year. Thus radio facilities will further enhance the diffusion of culture among the people here.

Nippon Army, Navy Intercept Foe Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

Since the Japanese in the Finschhafen area shifted to Kalasa, the enemy about one division strong, effected, on January 2, a landing at Cape Gumbi, 85 kilometers east of Madang, on the Dampier Straits. At the same time the enemy forces crossed the Stanley Mountains from Port Moresby, the combined American-Australian forces on their northward advance through New Guinea reached the right bank of the Ramu River, 50 kilometers south of Madang. They are now bracing up for a determined thrust at Madang.

They had, in fact, arrived in the lower reaches of the River Ramu about six months ago. At first, however, they were engaged merely in local skirmishes but since the turn of the year the enemy strength was prodigiously increased and began to take to the offensive in correspondence with the attack from Cape Gumbi. Thus on January 21 a large force was hurled at the Japanese garrison of one company on Mt. Byobu, 50 kilometers south of Madang. It is clear that the enemy is seeking to isolate Rabaul by capturing Madang which is Rabaul's right arm. The heroic company fell fighting to the last man inflicting terrific damage upon the enemy force who, relying on sheer weight of numbers to overwhelm us, are renewing their offensive against Madang.

The terrain to the south of Madang is extremely mountainous, peaks rising 1,000 to 2,000 meters above sea level, and covered by virgin jungles.

On the Burmese front, for more than one and a half year, the enemy has been vaunting his intention to wrest back Burma but so far has failed to make any effective move. Recently, however, engagements both by land and air have become quite lively and have come to present the aspect of outpost fighting preliminary to a general counter-offensive.

The key to Burma, however, is generally seen to lie in the Yunnan border front rather than on the Burmese front. The development of fighting on a major scale on the Burmese front is eagerly desired by the United States as it would materially aid her Pacific campaign but the British are loath to pull the chestnut out of the fire for the United States and are demurring on the plea of incomplete preparations coupled with unrest in India. Consequently, the initiative on the Burmese front seems to have passed from the British to the Americans.

The Americans are anxious to open up a blood-transfusion route to Chungking so as to increase the fighting strength of the Chiang forces and to reinforce the American air force in China in order to raid Japan by way of the continent. Exasperated by the hesitant attitude of the British, the Americans have come to indicate their readiness to take over the Burma offensive themselves. As it would be difficult to secure from their homeland the large force of Americans necessary for such a major offensive, they are seeking to incorporate the Chungking forces into their own units and thus to turn the Chinese into so many shields for their own men. Already the Chungking troops in India have been placed under the command of American officers. Negotiations are said to be in progress for the annexation of more than 20 Chungking divisions stationed in Yunnan to American units. General Chen Cheng and his faction are opposing this step but Chiang Kai-shek, who sees his own salvation only in the defeat of Japan at the hands of the Americans, is reported to be lending a willing ear to the proposal. Thus the number of American officers in the Chungking army in Yunnan has gradually increased and preparations for a counter-offensive against Burma are going forward on that basis.

The probability is that agitations will be conducted in North Burma by Chiang-American forces before ever the Anglo-Indian forces begin their Burmese drive.

The Japanese in these parts as well as in the South Pacific area have built up powerful defenses so as to frustrate the enemy attempts and to deal more crushing blows to the frenzied attackers, while maintaining careful vigilance against surprises.

Iron Works Merged

The Amagasaki Iron Works, capitalized at ¥39,000,000 fully paid-up, to introduce a through-process system for pig-iron and steel production, has decided to absorb the Amagasaki Steel Works, capitalized with a fully paid-up capital of ¥18,000,000, according to Domei.

Naval Officer Dies

Surgeon Captain Dr. Takeichi Wakatsuki of the Imperial Navy passed away on Saturday at the age of 63, according to Domei.

SOVIET-POLE ISSUE MAY HANDICAP F.D.R.

If Unsettled It Will Result In Anti-Roosevelt Voting In Presidential Election

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—The Soviet-Polish conflict is beginning to influence the coming presidential election in the United States, writes the Washington correspondent of the Morgon Tidningen. American quarters opine that unless the conflict can be settled, it would strengthen the anti-Roosevelt circles and the trade unions around John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

Many American workmen of Polish origin were members of the United Mine Workers Union on whose votes the outcome of the election largely depends. The failure of the Anglo-American efforts to settle the Soviet-Polish conflict would probably result in anti-Roosevelt voting in Philadelphia as well as in other states.

The report, which chiefly deals with the background of the struggles between Lewis and Roosevelt considers a reconciliation between Lewis and the American Federation of Labor quite possible. As already reported the AFL declined the invitation of the British trade unions to a world congress as it does not wish to hold a meeting with the Soviets. This attitude was largely due to one of the officials of the AFL who is an anti-Roosevelt man.

In connection with the coming elections, the correspondent continues, the United Mine Workers were hoping that Lewis would succeed William Green as the head of the AFL. Led by Lewis, the AFL would then closely cooperate with the anti-Roosevelt political quarters.

Peace Reigning In South Areas Under Our Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

the situation is steadily growing more and more favorable.

"Sixthly, as to conditions in Burma, the country is now being exposed to brutal enemy aerial bombardment as the first line of the Greater East Asia region of co-prosperity, as you know from newspaper accounts. But the people of Burma are burning with zeal to work shoulder to shoulder with Japan and since her independence was proclaimed in the summer of last year the enthusiasm of the Burmese has become all the more marked. Peace and order is being satisfactorily maintained, so that the Japanese Army could fight against foreign enemies without any concern as to the rear.

"Thus the state of peace and order in the Southern Regions is quite favorable, except for some few localities, and there is no cause for concern whatever on this score. It is our intention to carry out the self-supply policy with the utmost vigor so as to assure the living of the people and security of the Southern Regions. We wish to exercise guidance over the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia so that they may bend their total strength to the task of fighting the war through to the end and of building up Greater East Asia."

Navy Vice-Minister Replies

Navy Vice-Minister Sawamoto replied:

"In the area entrusted to the Navy, the development of the people is relatively backward. Moreover the population is small. There are many primordial districts. The greater part of the area is a zone where severe fighting is going on, and the Navy's hold on the area is sufficiently firm. Thus there is the presence of no condition for us to be concerned about in the Navy area as a whole. Therefore, I have nothing special to say regarding areas where operations are going on like the area of New Britain Island or New Guinea.

"In areas where the condition of the people is high and where development work is progressing, like the area of Celebes or Borneo, the organs concerned in the welfare of the people are for the most part complete, and the native inhabitants are submitting with joy to our rule. In the areas of Macassar and Balik Papan air raids are made by the enemy to some extent. But there is no sign of confusion among the people on such occasions. Immediately after the raid the business gets normal and there is nothing unusual."

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8-Point Plan Made To Up Food in South

(Continued from Page 1)

ped slightly on account of the war and unfavorable weather conditions during the 1943-44 rice year, ample stocks sufficiently balanced the rice supply and demand.

He pointed out that the supply of food for Greater East Asia was secure as the area contained the world's richest rice growing centers such as Thailand, Burma and French Indo-China. He added that side by side with the increased production of rice, efforts will be made to raise output of other products such as Indian corn and tapioca. He explained that while the production of vegetables was neglected in the Southern Regions, efforts were being made to remedy the situation in this direction also through the introduction of Japanese seeds and farming technique.

Acknowledging the progress made by the Southern Regions in the self-sufficiency drive for fibrous materials he stated that active campaigns were now under way to augment the production of fibrous plants with particular emphasis to cotton. He declared that the five year production plan was now in full swing for ramie, cotton and other fiber plants in various parts of the Southern Regions. He revealed that future energy will be directed toward planting ramie and other similar plants on a large scale in Sumatra and other areas where extensive fields are available. He pointed out the vital role being played by Japanese spinning and weaving facilities which were transferred from Japan to the Southern Regions.

Referring to the production of oil-producing crops he revealed the importance of cultivating castor beans as a vital raw material for obtaining lubricant for aircraft. He said that a huge plan for the large-scale production of castor oil plants had already been drafted and that a marked rise in production is expected this year.

He also disclosed that plans for increasing production of coconut and palm oil were being carried out to use these as substitutes for heavy oil for land vehicles. He further stated that production of derris which is necessary for the cultivation of cotton was being vigorously pushed while production of vermifuge from chrysanthemums was also being earnestly developed in the cooler districts of Java and other suitable localities in the Southern Regions.

He revealed that a systematic drive was under way to cultivate plants which are abundant in the Southern Regions such as rubber to meet the post-war demand. He also mentioned the development of a plan for extracting oil from rubber.

In conclusion he declared that asphalt produced from rubber was being used extensively in Sumatra with outstanding success.

INCREASED OUTPUT IN MANCHOU URGED

Prime Minister Chang Exhorts Conferees at Meeting of Concordia Society

Domei

HSINKING, January 31.—A grand conference of the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo for the purpose of further augmenting the fighting strength of the nation was held at 9:30 a.m. today at the Concordia Hall here. The function was attended by Manchoukuo Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, who is concurrently the president of the Society, other Cabinet members and 350 delegates.

The conference began with the Prime Minister exhorting the conferees to extend all-out efforts toward increasing production in order to contribute to the annihilation of the common enemy. He further declared that the whole nation must exert its utmost to emerge victorious in the current war on which the rise or fall of East Asia hinges. Following his address, the various Ministers elucidated their administrative policies in their respective fields.

The first part of the conference was closed after Lieutenant-General Mitsuji Miyake, Director General of the Central Headquarters of the Society, clarified the policy pursued by the Concordia Society.

In the afternoon, committee meetings were held to discuss agriculture, livestock raising, cultivation of more land, mining enterprises and national savings.

Also practical measures for the increase of fighting strength of the nation were discussed and approved. Rokuzo Takebe, Director General of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo, delivered the closing address.

ITALIAN ART WORKS SOLD IN UNITED STATES, BRITAIN

Domei

PARIS, January 29.—The fate of the art treasures, robbed from Italy by the United States and Britain, is dealt with by the Matin in a report from Stockholm. The report states that three of the richest art dealers, Pimpernell in New York, Salauer in Washington, and Duveen in London had prepared a Christmas surprise for their customers.

It was disclosed that hundreds of wealthy people in Britain and the United States had received a note to the effect that the first private auction of world famous works of art from Sicily would be held before Christmas.

President Roosevelt also had insisted in his share and appointed Henry Tailor, Director of the New York Metropolitan Museum, as the head of a mission in Africa in order to "protect the historic works of art from Italy."

Soon afterward, the famous treasures from the cathedral of Catania arrived in New York as well as paintings, altars, statues and manuscripts in hundreds of cases. Many of these have been sold in public or private auctions.

In a circular letter, Lord Duveen announced the sale of the art treasures from the church of the Holy Agatha in Catania. He also boasted publicly that he had brought to Britain at least one-half of the art treasures from the countries of European culture and civilization. There has been much scandal in connection with these dealings which, however, were suppressed since many high standing personalities were involved.

Aoki Stresses Lofty Ideals For E. Asians

(Continued from Page 1)

policy toward China was being carried out in every field.

Minister Aoki's answer was in substance as follows:

"The two companies, which were started immediately after the start of the China Affair, made loans to and invested in various enterprises and served in a constructive control role at a time when the various fields had not yet reached the constructive stage.

"At present, with the new policy having been put into effect, the Chinese are cooperating actively and earnestly to fulfill Japan's requirements for increasing fighting power and reinforcing materials. And here has arisen the problem of adjustment.

"We too have decided to depend much on China's creative faculties and efforts and have adopted the policy of leaving joint Japanese-Chinese work up to the Chinese as much as possible. Examples of this policy are the Central China Silk Company and the Central China Salt Company. Thus we are trying to change the organization and management methods of the North and Central China Development Companies."

U.S. to Launch Cruiser

Domei

LISBON, January 30.—The United States Navy Department announced today that the new-type cruiser Atlanta, will be launched on February 6 at the New York Shipyard, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Deutsche Kunst Galerie
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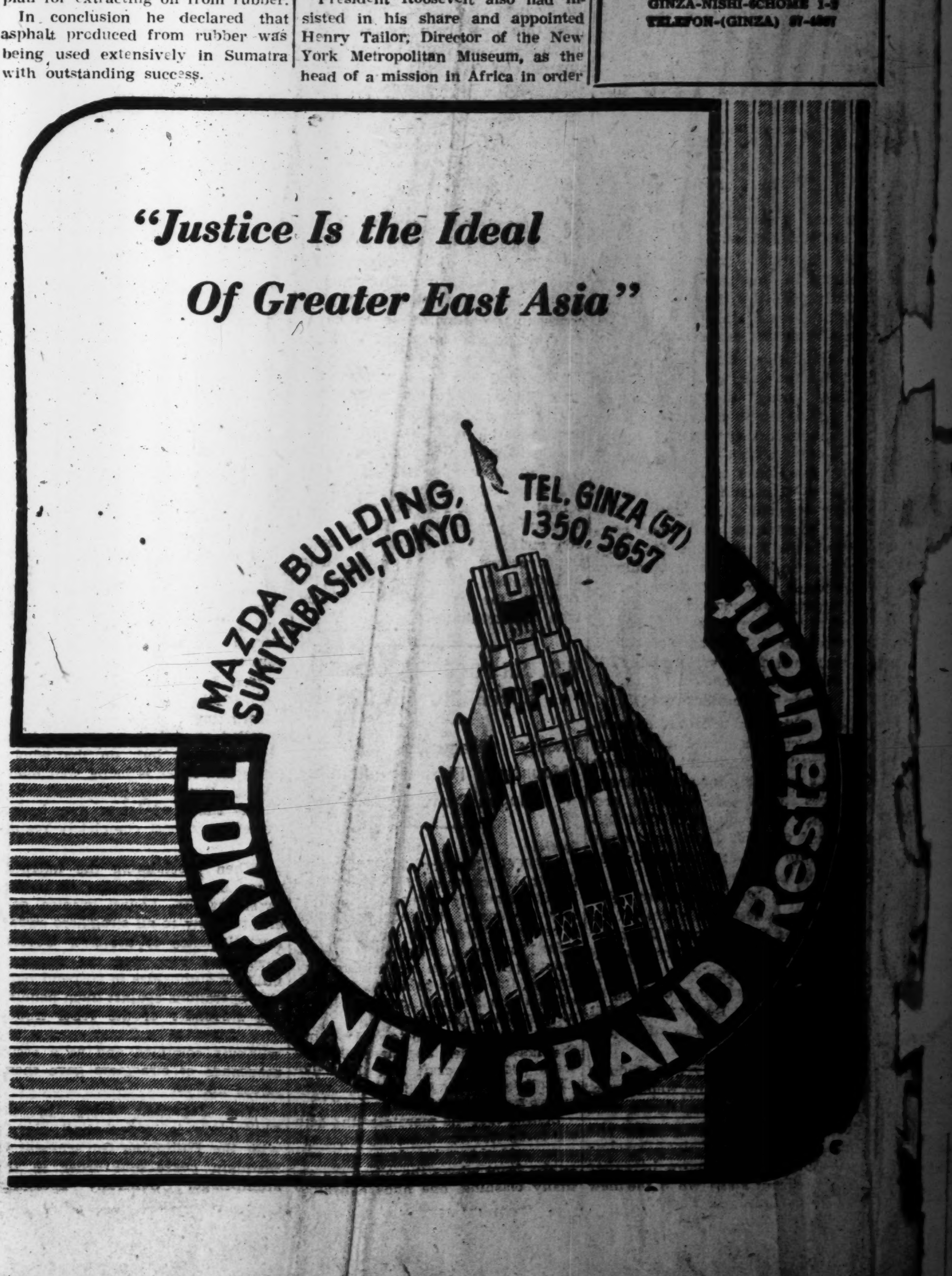

[illegible]IA UNITY ASSURES FINAL WAR VICTORY

[illegible] Means Success in Construction of New Order, As Aoki Stressed in Diet

By Our Political Editor

That the strong ties of friendship now existing between all Asiatic nations definitely assures the successful construction of the new order in Greater East Asia and the ultimate victory of the Asiatic nations in the current war, was strongly emphasized by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in reply to an interpellation by Fusajiro Ichinomiya at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on January 25.

Pointing out the special significance of the friendship and cooperation now permanently established between Japan and China, Mr. Aoki stated that the Japan-China Alliance Pact concluded last year has fully restored the relations between the two brother nations of the Orient.

Declaring that it was on account of the Anglo-American intrigue to realize their territorial ambitions in [illegible] that Japan and China were [illegible] able to establish friend[illegible] each other, Mr. Aoki said [illegible] Anglo-Americans who wished to place the Orient under their control, did not like to see the appearance of a powerful nation in East Asia. Therefore, they took every possible measure to prevent the rise of Japan's power in Asia. Furthermore, they tried in every way to prevent the growth of cooperation between Japan and other countries in Asia. It was such steps as these which gave rise to numerous misunderstandings between Japan and China in the past. Such misunderstandings have often resulted in deplorable events which might well be compared to conflicts between two brothers."

Emphasizing the importance of preventing the restoration of Anglo-American influence in Asia, Mr. Aoki continued: "Since it has been the malignant designs of these two western nations which have been the underlying cause of all the trouble arising between Japan and China, it is most important that we Asiatics [illegible] endeavor to prevent America and Britain from ever again exercising their harmful designs in Asia."

The construction of Greater East Asia is clearly impossible without the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia which aims to liberate all Asiatic nations from Anglo-American tyranny and oppression.

Expressing his complete confidence in the National Government's cooperation with Japan in prosecuting the current war, Mr. Aoki stated, "I think we can place our full confidence in the sincerity of the National Government of China relative to their cooperation with Japan. It is not the provisions of the Japan-China Alliance Pact so much as the sincerity shown by the authorities of the National Government in observing the Pact that really counts."

That the Japan-China Alliance Pact was heartily endorsed by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China was [illegible] evident when, upon the con[illegible] of the Pact, he addressed [illegible]0,000 people of China as follows: "[illegible] the face of all the Chinese people in East Asia has been saved. . . I express here my heartfelt thanks to the Japanese Government and people."

Though the union of Japan and China may be regarded as the nucleus of the new order in Greater East Asia, the existence of such strong ties of friendship is not limited to these two nations alone. It is because such strong ties exist between all the Asiatic nations that confidence can be expressed in the successful consummation of the current war and the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.

P.I. LEGISLATIVE SETUP MADE MORE EFFICIENT

National Assembly Enters Final Stages of Historical First Session

[illegible]

MANILA, January 30.—The legislative machinery will be shifted to high gear beginning tomorrow when the National Assembly enters the home stretch of the historic first regular session.

Utilizing the last holiday prior to the closing of the session on February 2, Speaker Benigno S. Aquino as well as other Assembly leaders will spend the whole day today putting the finishing touches to the pending legislation in order to ensure prompt passage during the final three-day session.

The Assembly will continue to hold morning and afternoon sessions and possibly wind up sine die the present legislative meeting with an all-night meeting on the closing day.

Among important bills expected to be deliberated upon are:

1. Empowering the President to regulate transactions and operations of financial credit institutions.

2. Increasing rates of the inheritance tax.

3. Suspending for three years, operation of all contracts involving agricultural loans.

4. Promulgation of rules and regulations governing the opening and operation of factories.

Reborn Burma and P.I. Forge Ahead; Free Indians Near Freedom Goal

Burmese Solidify Financial Structure; Filipinos Streamline Administration; Azad Hind Regime Ready for March Toward Delhi

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—On January 12, the Burmese Government announced the enforcement of a fundamental renovation of the local administrative system of the country based on the principles for the construction of a new order in Burma promulgated at the end of last August. This was immediately followed by the announcement on January 13, of the establishment of the National Bank.

The former measure is aimed at the promotion of Burma's fighting strength as well as at the maintenance of the people's welfare through a wisely-planned and most effective distribution of the materials and manpower available.

The latter measure is aimed at the modernization of Burma's banking circles through the establishment, with Japan's aid, of a central bank with a capital of 10,000,000 rupees to be invested by the Burmese Government. The central bank will have its head office at Rangoon and branch offices in important places both at home and abroad.

The bank, in accordance with the National Bank Law, will handle the money belonging to the National Treasury, and undertake the floating of national loans and the rediscounting and purchasing of bills. In addition to the activities mentioned above, the bank will shortly take up the business of issuing notes.

These two measures—the renovation of the local administrative system and the establishment of a national bank—will greatly contribute to the national strength of rising Burma.

Bolsters Internal Setup

Domei

MANILA, January 30.—In order that it may qualify as a worthy link in the chain of Greater East Asiatic nations, the Government of the Philippine Republic is taking various measures to strengthen the internal structure of the country.

With the national budget for 1944 having been formally established, as officially announced on January 7, the Government is now in a position to decide on the amounts to be disbursed from the national expenditures incorporated in the budget for the prosecution of various measures to be taken for the renovation of the administrative system.

Following the Christmas recess, the National Assembly, which is responsible for the speedy renovation of the international structure of the country, resumed work on January 10. It immediately passed a resolution recognizing the establishment of the Economic Ministry, and the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry.

On January 8, the President promulgated an administrative order providing for a renovation of the judicial system of the country. By virtue of this Presidential order, Courts of Appeal have been established at Baguio, Lucena, Manila and Cebu. Four of the nine courts for preliminary trials have been closed. This was followed by the unification of all areas under the jurisdiction of the courts for preliminary trials and the courts of appeal concerned. A simplification of the formalities to be gone through in conducting judicial duties was also effected.

That the Government of the Philippine Republic is taking such measures, some of which are rather drastic in nature, is eloquent proof of the unusually strong resolution with which President Laurel and other leaders of the Philippines are guiding their people during these days of decisive war.

Having got through the question of the renovation of the administrative system as a wing of the national structure which began to claim the attention of the public since the end of last year, the National Assembly of the Philippines is now expected to attend to the discussion of such important questions as self-sufficiency, the increase of productive power, maintenance of peace and order in various districts, raising of taxes, establishment of a rice-controlling organization, and other matters of equal importance.

Netaji's Advance

Domei

RANGOON, January 30.—With the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose, having advanced to Burma with its tri-colored flag of independence on January 7, the independence movement for India has now plunged into its final stage of development. Though this has long been expected, it is, nevertheless, full of great significance, for it means the commencement of the advance of the Indian National Army toward Delhi in order to save the Indian people from the more than 300 years of British tyranny. It also means the emancipation of hundreds of poor famine sufferers throughout India.

Thus, the immense shock that the activity of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has given the enemy camp as well as the infinite joy the Indian people find in the movement of their National Army can easily be imagined.

In alarm and confusion, the British authorities are quickly withdrawing the Indian troops from the boundary between India and Burma, replacing them with Gurkha, Negro and Ethiopian troops, so that the British and the Indian soldiers may not suffer heavy losses.

Meanwhile, the fact that the Netaji is now fighting for the emancipation of India as the head of the Indian National Army, in spite of the desperate efforts of the British authorities to conceal it, is gradually becoming known among the Indian troops.

These soldiers are now realizing that they are "fighting not for the sake of India, but for the Anglo-Americans." The Sikh troops and the Gurkha soldiers, due to the strong anti-British feeling fast growing among them, are deserting their posts one after another, thus bolstering further the anti-British movement inside India. These are the two main results of the advance of the Provisional Government of Free India to Burma.

FUND FOR JAVA DEFENDERS

Over 200,000 Guilders Offered For Soldiers' Welfare

Special

DJAKARTA, January 28.—The total amount of monetary contributions for the welfare of the soldiers of the Home Defense Army, which had been received by the Home Defense Aid Society, surpasses the 200,000-guilder mark, it has been revealed.

Monetary gifts have been coming from all strata of Java's population, including Chinese, Indians and Arabs.

The Home Defense Aid Society which started the intensive drive for a soldiers' welfare fund on November 8 last year, at present maintains 20 branches and 39 sub-branches scattered all over the island.

UNIVERSITY IN RANGOON

Scheduled in February and Will Educate Burmese Leaders

Domei

RANGOON, January 29.—Rangoon University, which had been closed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will reopen early next month under the presidency of U Pe Moung Takin.

Students of Rangoon University, when Burma was under British domination, were the ones to lead the Burmese Independence Movement.

The school, which boasts one of the largest campuses in East Asia, will educate future Burmese leaders who will form the first-line in the construction of the New Order in East Asia.

LAUREL LEADING P.I. AS E. ASIATIC POWER

President's Sole Aim: Rejuvenated People in Rejuvenated Philippines

By B. P. JAVIER
Special to the Nippon Times

One of the sacred principles for which Japan is fighting this war is the liberation of all Asiatic peoples from Anglo-American domination. Time and again in the past, Japan had stood for the right of every nation to shape its own destiny according to its peculiar traits, and in the current war she has manifested her stand unequivocably by concrete examples.

Under her aegis China has been rendered whole and has become a sovereign political entity enjoying the full status of nationhood. Burma has declared its independence and is now actively prosecuting her part of the war. Close upon her heels was the Philippines, once a pawn of American imperialism in the Far East, now a pillar of progress and freedom in East Asia.

October 14, 1943 marks the birth of the Philippine Republic and the rebirth of a nation long aspiring for freedom. From that date she has been writing a glorious chapter in the annals of liberated countries in the Orient. In the midst of a war of gigantic proportions raging on all sides of her, the Philippines has embarked on an epochal voyage, calm, confident in the future, trusting in the man steering her course, charting her destiny.

A veteran of stormy seas, the skipper of the Philippine ship of state, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, is well aware of the difficulties that lie ahead of him. His course is beset by tidal waves of economic rehabilitation, he is aware of storm clouds of post-war reconstruction, he is buffeted by the tempest of national re-orientation. During comparatively normal times, these problems of state would have been a man-sized job. At the present moment they have assumed the proportions of Herculean tasks that baffle solution.

But, nothing daunted, President Laurel has taken up the challenge and, with an eye single for his people's welfare, he is determined to prosecute his task to the triumphant end.

One goal, one objective he seeks to attain: a rejuvenated people in a rejuvenated Philippines. One inspiration he has set up to guide him: a prosperous Philippines in a prosperous East Asia.

Long a staunch advocate of dynamic Philippinism in the national mentality of his people and of pan-Asianism in their international outlook, Dr. Laurel has welcomed as God-given the signal opportunity that has been given him to guide his nation at this time. During the past regime, he had chafed at the ruthless interference of the Americans with his country's inherent desire to cultivate closer ties with its neighbor countries of Asia. He saw in this strict inhibition of his country's dominators not only an insidious design to estrange them from their natural Oriental heritage but also an overt attempt to dam the rising flood of nationalism of the Filipinos. In protest of this domineering attitude of America, he wrote treatises and spoke in the country's legislative chamber, he handed down decisions in administrative and judicial cases according to the dictates of this conviction.

As head of the Philippine Republic, Dr. Laurel has lost no time in the execution of a wide range of policies. In pursuance of his goal of national rejuvenation, he has advocated the preaching of vigorous nationalism in the public schools. A system of instruction premised on national pride with stress on national ethics is a ruling factor of his administration. Accent on things Filipino and Oriental is the order of the day. The national language, Tagalog, will gradually supplant English in the schools and in official correspondence. Love and respect for the national heroes and martyrs is being inculcated in the youth. Filial piety, esteem for labor, resurrection of many of the old virtues and usages of the people—all these denote a concerted effort to dig beneath the crust of Occidental materialism to the rock-bottom foundation of true Philippinism.

"So that the people may realize that they are Orientals, that they will live and die in the Orient, and that they are part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere . . ." these words of Dr. Laurel at a press conference he gave sometime ago sum up his objective in the drive for national rejuvenation which he has initiated.

Hand in hand with this policy is his avowed desire to make the Philippines an asset in the East Asiatic region of common prosperity. The present drive for economic self-sufficiency in the Islands is geared to the spherical plan of economic inter-dependence. But he realizes that to put the general plan on a workable basis the Philippines must within itself be economically stable. One must put his own house in order before he can hope to help his neighbors. Hence, the strenuous efforts being exerted toward a readjustment of the national economy. Main features of this program are the campaign for increased food production, the development of the country's mineral and forest wealth, the large-scale production of cotton, tobacco and other crops, the creation of a National Planning Board and a Central Bank, the establishment of a system of price-control regulations. Serving to implement these projects are the various pieces of legislation recommended to the National Assembly or approved by the President.

Once the national economy is placed in working order, then the Philippines can function in close collaboration with the other member nations of the Sphere. The guiding principle mapped out along this line by the historic Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations will be her watchword: that "the countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and to promote thereby the general prosperity of their region." President Laurel himself has expressed the same aim in the following living, compelling words: "We wish to assure the world that in our new world we shall live guided not alone by the principle of live and let live, but, if they please, by the benign rule of live and help live."

Through Dr. Laurel's efforts, the time will not be far distant when the country's status will truly be independent economically as it is politically. He knows fully well the trials that freedom entails, and he is prepared to face them with a resolution born of a tenacious and self-sacrificing love for country.

This is Dr. Laurel's first trait. His childhood memories are associated with a firm resolve to emulate the deeds of early Filipino heroes, of whom he read in school. Young manhood found him unostentatiously but steadily progressing along the path he had set out to follow. Entering the government service, he made his mark in an amazingly short time when he became Secretary of the Interior, the youngest to hold that position at the pinnacle of the administration. It was then that he headed a mass walkout of the Cabinet members in protest of the arbitrary conduct of the American governor-general. Launching into politics, he was elected Senator in which capacity he authored many a progressive measure. In the Philippine Supreme Court, to which he was appointed before the war, he made a no less brilliant record. In all these lines of endeavor, the fire of ardent Philippinism never dimmed in his heart. It has impelled all his actuations, motivated all his policies.

During the crucial period following the establishment of the groundwork of Philippine independence, Dr. Laurel towered head and shoulders above any other Filipino leader. Unerringly, unequivocably, the Filipino people picked him for the distinct honor of leading them aright as a free and self-propelling nation. They are confident that they have made the best decision. They are sure they have chosen the best man.

SAVINGS MOVEMENT SAID SATISFACTORY

Over ¥21-Billion Saved From 1st to 3rd Quarter of Present Fiscal Year

The amount of national savings for the third quarter of the 1943-44 fiscal year is satisfactory, with a total of ¥8,085,000,000 having been realized, according to an announcement of the Finance Ministry made on Monday.

It is also understood that the total amount of savings realized since the beginning of April, 1943, the opening month of the present fiscal year, totals ¥21,839,000,000.

This total represents more than 80.8 per cent of ¥27,000,000,000, the goal of the present fiscal year. The Finance Ministry authorities expect that the amount of savings for the present fiscal year will surpass the goal.

The savings for the third quarter represent a gain of about 16 per cent over the year before. At the end of December, Karafuto and 14 prefectures already had realized their savings goal for the present fiscal year. The 14 prefectures are Nara, Tottori, Saitama, Ishikawa, Aomori, Nagano, Gumma, Fukui, Fukushima, Tochigi, Shiga, Yamagata, Mie and Ibaraki.

The savings goal set for the 1944-45 fiscal year is ¥35,000,000,000. In view of the larger amount of savings, the Government has decided to boost the national savings movement before the next fiscal year sets in and, for this purpose, efforts will be directed by the Government toward increasing the amount of savings during the last quarter of the present fiscal year.

CHINA TO BAN GOLD SYSTEM

Taxation Readjustment to Affect Chinese Maritime Customs

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 29.—Steadily readjusting the taxation system to strengthen its finance, the National Government of China will shortly abolish the gold unit system of the Chinese maritime customs.

Coinciding with the abolition of the gold unit system, all special tariffs for imports will be converted into ad valorem duties on the basis of the locally prevailing controlled prices for imports.

China Restoring Buildings

Domei

NANKING, January 31.—The Construction Ministry of the National Government of China on January 29 promulgated an ordinance for the restoration of various building structures here which were destroyed since the outbreak of the China Affair. The reconstruction program is expected to improve vastly the capital's appearance.

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944

War Aims and the Negro

Japan's determination to win the War of Greater East Asia may seem like a far cry from the Negro problem in the United States. But there is a connection which is nonetheless very real. The plenitude of news about the race strife in America and particularly the series of articles which has appeared recently on the pages of this paper concerning this question should suggest what that connection is.

That connection does not lie in the effect which the race strife in America may have in weakening that country's war efforts vis-a-vis Japan. It is true that mass migration of southern rural Negroes into the war industries of the northern urban centers has given rise to an intensified out-cropping of racial friction with its attendant discriminations, intolerance, and even bloody riots. It is true that the shameful treatment of Negroes even in the armed forces of the United States is causing the Negro fighting men and their civilian relatives to harbor a sullen resentment with its naturally disastrous effects on their fighting morale. It is true that the passive disaffection of the Negroes who comprise one-tenth of the total population of the United States may constitute an element of national disunity and danger. But these factors can hardly be expected to have any vital bearing on the military situation.

For after all, the Negro population in the United States is no more than a rigidly subjugated and relatively powerless minority. And knowing that fact, the Negroes themselves show no inclination to sabotage or openly oppose the war efforts of the government. On the contrary, the Negro leaders apparently feel that, whatever may be their innermost feelings, their most advantageous practical tactics lie in demonstrating their loyal support of the government in the hope that thereby they may win some measure of respect, consideration, and approbation from the white majority. Furthermore, surrounded as they are by the overwhelmingly anti-Japanese propagandistic atmosphere of the United States, the Negroes, save for a few intellectuals, have little conception of the real issues of the war; and hence although a few individuals may applaud the stand of Japan, most of the Negroes, although lukewarm and passive, are carried along willy-nilly in the general current of American public opinion.

The bearing of the Negro problem upon the war, therefore, does not lie directly in the weakening effects of the problem upon America's war efforts. But the Negro problem does have a bearing on the war nonetheless, and in a way which affects Japan and the countries of East Asia most vitally and fundamentally.

For the pitiful spectacle of the Negroes who find themselves supinely forced to support the white majority despite discrimination, injustice, insult and injury reveals the real character of the American people. Pretending to be champions of freedom, democracy, justice, and equality throughout the world, the Americans show in their own homeland how they would treat other peoples who are completely within their power. The treatment of the Negroes in America shows what will be the fate of subject peoples, the fate of Asiatic peoples, if the United States should extend her imperialistic domain into East Asia as she hopes to do. She has already given a foretaste of what she will do to Asiatics in her treatment of Oriental immigrants in her Pacific Coast states, treatment which no amount of hypocritical gestures like the recent wartime expediency of granting meaningless immigration and naturalization rights to Chinese and Filipinos can disguise.

Hence America's treatment of the Negroes can only cause the Japanese to become more determined than ever that American racial intolerance must never be allowed to spread to East Asia. The Japanese and all other Asiatics must be more convinced than ever that the principle of racial non-discrimination, which is one of the key aims of the war as set forth in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, is a principle which they must fight for to the end that the real welfare of all mankind be ensured.

For America has nothing to offer save racial injustice. Charity begins at home. So should racial tolerance. The utter absence of racial tolerance at home in America shows why the aims of Japan must prevail over the hypocritical pretensions of the United States.

The Flurry in the Pacific

The present flurry of excitement in Australia and New Zealand over the confirmation of their worst suspicions that the United States is seeming to establish herself as the absolute dictator of the Pacific demonstrates anew the growing distrust and antagonism, even within the anti-Axis camp, toward the United States. For, far from being a good Samaritan, Uncle Sam has shown himself to be the very incarnation of unbridled imperialism.

For although the United States obviously has no chance of winning the war, that fact is not preventing her from audaciously concocting ambitious schemes to place the strategic islands of the South Pacific, not to mention the countries of Greater East Asia, under her complete suzerainty. This plan, drawn up without the slightest knowledge of Australia or New Zealand, would apparently convert all these islands into American dependencies to be ruled with an iron hand by the United States.

Although no overt expression of hostility has been directed against America, the recent public utterances of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia and Prime Minister Peter Frazer of New Zealand show that they are at least indirectly preparing to thwart imperialistic ambitions of the United States. Their distinct enthusiasm for the coming Conference of Dominion Premiers of the British Commonwealth is but one indication. Significant also is the suggestion of Walter Nash, New Zealand's minister to Washington, that the islands of the Pacific be placed under a joint trusteeship of all the interested nations. Still another instance is Australia's insistence, tacitly supported by New Zealand, that the British Government immediately establish an air route in the Pacific even with "improvised aircraft" as a basis for future claims on the sky lanes of this region.

The impact of the chilling realization that the United States may even crowd out the influence of Australia and New Zealand from their own part of the world has thus given the officials at Canberra and Auckland an uncomfortable jolt, for the United States, which they thought would win for them a more important role in the affairs in the Pacific than would Britain, is obviously planning to leave them in the lurch. Is it any wonder, then, that the leaders of Australia and New Zealand are gnashing their teeth in cold anger? No wonder they have been holding hurried conferences ostensibly to discuss that they claim to be post-war collaboration but actually to devise measures to frustrate the ambitions of the United States! These men may yet learn, as the peoples of Greater East Asia already know, how intolerable it is to put up with the imperialism of the United States.

A Year Ago Today

February 1, 1943

Japanese Army Air Units in a series of raids between January 26 and February 1 on advance posts of the Chungking forces in the regions along the West River and North River blasted the enemy's headquarters and barracks and crushed a concentrations of the enemy's mobile forces. With its important military bases at Shiukwan, Kweilin and Wingon already destroyed by the Imperial Army's Air Forces at the beginning of this year, Chungking's attempt to rebuild its fighting forces and military establishments in the area has thus been completely frustrated.

* * *

The food shortage has now become the cancer of the British Government in India, and provincial governments are unable to suppress public dissatisfaction. Furthermore, as local conditions have become so aggravated, the authorities of the provinces cannot wait for instruction from the central Government and are obliged to adopt their own measures. Bombay Province, for instance, established its own provincial temporary food supply office in an attempt to prevent wasteful consumption of foodstuff.

* * *

Accurate Japanese anti-aircraft fire alone accounted for at least 30 British and United States planes attempting to raid Burma from their India or Chungking bases. The iron-tight air defense established by Japanese Forces in Burma completely has thwarted all enemy attempts to bomb important Burmese bases.

* * *

A formation of seven American planes raided Rangoon today and indiscriminately bombed the compounds of the Sule Pagoda, the object of veneration by the Burmese, and also a Hindu temple, causing deaths and injuries among the Burmese and Hindus who had been seeking shelter there.

Realization of Asiatic Accord

Relations of Nations Within Greater East Asia Adjusted According to Moral Ideals of Orient

By TAKETORA OGATA
(From the Asahi)

"When I read the history of human civilization," declared President Laurel of the Philippines, "I believe that an assembly of the peoples of East Asia such as we now have here in Tokyo should have been convened long ago." And Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma asserted: "It was unthinkable in the past that the nations of East Asia could meet in such a great conference as we do now." The truth is that an impossibility has become a reality.

None who attended the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations can forget the impressiveness of that memorable event. As President Laurel pointed out, it is a wonder that such a gathering was not held until now. This fact is singularly significant. The peoples of Asia had thrown away the grand possibility of such a congregation as something unthinkable. It was the fatalistic conception of human affairs on their part.

On the other hand, some of our predecessors fought for the emancipation of Asia as best they could. The Opuim War which Britain forced on China, was fought by them in their righteous anger against British injustice. The series of revolutions in China since the passing of the China Dynasty were aimed at discarding the Anglo-American oppression and thereby bringing about a rebirth of the nation. The revolt of Indian patriots after the massacre of Amritsar and the insurrection of Filipino patriots since the time of Bonifacio were bloody protests against the Anglo-American despotism. But all had proved futile until the day because of the failure of the Asiatic peoples to realize the oneness of Asia and their own inborn greatness and power.

But what was an impossibility formerly has become not only a possibility but also a reality, and the delegates of the six great nations of East Asia have met in a grand congregation, putting forth the great ideals of their East Asia Region. That they came to a consciousness of their unity and to embrace their common ideals may be taken as important beginnings of the actualization of the construction of Greater East Asia.

Underlying Moral Ideal

Each word and phrase in the Joint Declaration is full of historic importance. But above all it is not so much the principles embodied in the declaration as its underlying moral ideal of Asia, the precept of giving to each state of the world its rightful place in the family of nations.

The great international ideal of Japan was set forth in the Imperial Rescript promulgated on the occasion of the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, and was re-affirmed by the recent Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It is based upon the fundamental concept on of Japanese State life, namely, the universal brotherhood of mankind. It is no longer a Japanese ideal only but has become one of all the nations of East Asia. The speed and smoothness with which it was adopted was due to two causes; the present exigency of the war, and the innate moral consciousness of all Asiatic nations who were represented at the meeting. All were ready to accept such an ideal even bfore taking their seats at the conference.

Although the Atlantic Charter proposes the reduction of armaments, it is apparent that their plan would not be any better than that at the Washington Conference with its sinister motives. Their desire is to keep in their hands a policing power over all the nations of the world, despite the fact that it will breed endless international disputes and others will be under a never-ending reign of terror.

Theoretically speaking, the existence of a leader-nation is necessary for Greater East Asia to be established in the wake of the passing of Anglo-American imperialism. But with the Joint Declaration's formal adoption by the Assembly, the ideals and principles embodied therein should be the real and effective guiding power over and above any other.

The principle of allowing each nation to have its rightful place in the world and of attaining its state of common prosperity based on moral ideals, is found only in Asia and never in the Anglo-Saxon countries. For, though professing humanity and righteousness, the possibility of common prosperity for them is unimaginable.

This will become clear when one reads the Atlantic Charter. Although it is full of flowery words and phrases and pretends to have humanistic aims, promising security of life, these nations have been in reality acting in utter disregard of such ideals and can convince no one of their sincerity. The unspeakable distress of the masses of Indians has never been the object of concern for the Anglo-Americans. Nor is this unnatural because they never have shown any consideration for the liberty and prosperity of the Asiatic peoples, as was evidenced by their refusal to accept the Japanese motion to abolish racial discrimination at the Versailles Peace Treaty.

For World Peace

As explicitly stated in the preamble to the Joint Declaration, the object of the East Asiatic Nations is to construct a Greater East Asia in order to contribute to the maintenance of a lasting world peace. The source of this ideal may be traced to the following sentence in the Imperial Rescript for the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia—"To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart." Thus it is that the fifth principle declares: "The nations of Greater East Asia will maintain most cordial friendship with all the nations of the world, abolish all racial discriminations, will lay open their natural resources before the whole world, exchange cultures with all others, and thus will contribute to the advancement of the world."

What is the essence of construction in Greater East Asia? It is to allow each nation therein to have its rightful place and their mutual relations adjusted according to the moral ideals of the Orient. All states must mutually respect their independence, and revere their varied traditions so that each may realize its inborn creativeness, and to carry on reciprocal economic activities for common prosperity and welfare. None could secure its rightful place, unless all of these aims are realized. Only through their real and sincere love and the spirit of cooperation, can they succeed in the growth of Greater East Asia and in bringing about the common prosperity and a new order based upon the moral ideals of the Orient.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Shunyo Yamamori (1900—)

A Tokyo Middle School teacher of Japanese.

To Industrial Warriors

Mi-ikusa no Ata ni masareru wa
Iwazumo are Hikoki okaraba
Kanarazu katan.

Needless to say, our warriors are
Far stronger than the enemy;
Suppose they have abundant
planes,
Theirs shall be final victory.

Churchill and Roosevelt

Churchill to Roose yameri to Ame-
tsuchi no Kami kono akkan wo
Shinashime tamae.

Churchill and Roosevelt
Are ailing, it is said;
Gods of Heaven and Earth,
Let these arch-rogues lie dead.

This verse, the translator judges, precisely represents the sentiment of all our countrymen toward those villainous authors of the current hellish global war, in particular the Yankee war-monger. The Emperor Meiji teaches:

"Though for your country's sake
You strike the foe,
See you do not forget
The love you owe."

It is quite natural that despite this noble teaching, our countrymen should entertain the bitterest hatred against them and wish their death.

Airmen Who Guard the Capital

Nenmatsu mo Shogatsu mo nashi
Ama gakeri
Miyako wo mamoru Tsuwamono ra
niwa.

Mark! they have no Year-end
Nor New Year's Day—
The warriors who soar in the sky
And guard the Capital alway.

Naoshichiro Okano (1895-)

The editor of a poetry magazine entitled "The Blue Sky."

War Between God and Man

Waga uchini kami to Hito to no
Tatakai no
Itsu owaruran Mata natsu ni iru.

The war between a god and man
Which fiercely rages within my
mind—
Oh! when will it come to an end?
The summer setting in again I
find.

A Cricket

Hitori naru Waga kaya nakani
Korogi yo
Ikanika irishi Na to tomoni nen.

Oh, cricket, how hast thou
Come into my mosquito-net
Wherein I sleep alone?
Let's sleep together, my dear
pet.

A MONTH IN JAPAN

Japanese Planes Superior to the Best Produced Anywhere

By JOSE P. BAUTISTA
Editor of The Tribune, Manila

II

Japan manufactures planes for the Army and Navy with Japanese materials and Japanese technique.

This is the gist of a short talk given before delegates to the first General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers when they were allowed to visit a certain aircraft plant in Aichi Prefecture. This, too, is a refutation of rumors spread before and since the War of Greater East Asia that German technicians and aviators are being used by Japan in building up its air force.

The head of the factory, who assumed his post two years ago, has increased the output of planes and other war machines to the amazement of the other officials and minor employes.

He said that there is no fear that the anti-Axis nations will outstrip Japan in plane production and added that the planes turned out by the company can more than hold their own against those produced by western powers.

After the delegates' visit to the airplane factory they next went to the dockyards run by the same company. At the Hyogo docks, they saw work being rushed on giant transport ships. A tour through the plant disclosed skilled men busy making parts of ships. If Japan lacks iron, it is not shown in that No. 2 factory of the company, which has a much bigger plant in another prefecture. The delegates were privileged to hear a few words from the president of the company, a very busy man, who just that morning officiated at the launching of a submarine.

We next saw a mint where coins and various decorations are made.

Inspect Academy

During our stay in Japan we had occasion to inspect the facilities of the military academy at Zama that has produced officers like General Hideki Tojo, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi and others of their caliber. As a fitting climax to the inspection we watched school maneuvers from the top of a mole.

One of our inspection trips took us to the army flying school at Akeno, the oldest institution of its kind in the Empire. A graduate of this school is the late Major-General Tateo Kato who died a hero's death "in harness," after downing more than 200 enemy planes.

A life-size wooden statue of the Warrior God stands in one room where visitors pay respects to the memory of the hero. In front of the statue is a case where the uniform and insignia of the hero are kept as relics. Along the case stand statuettes showing the hero as a child, as a student, as a cadet and as an officer.

After showing us the facilities of the school which has produced many heroes of the air, the officers in charge ordered air maneuvers during which army fliers displayed their skill as pilots and fighters.

We had also an opportunity to see a national school in Tokyo. It is one of the many schools all over the country. Each child is given medical examination every month. Fifth grade boys learn carpentry, masonry and electrical science, etc. The idea, according to the director, is to prepare the boys to face life's battles at an early age in case further studies are not possible.

Radio exercises and other forms of exercise like gymnastics and fencing (kendo) are given much importance.

We also visited the school where Filipino pensionados are studying together with young men from the southern regions. All the southern regioners are doing well, according to the managing director, Mr. Watanabe who used to be with the Manila consulate. The Filipino boys are making rapid advances in their studies.

(To Be Concluded)

POETS OF OLD

By MARIO IDE

With love and reverence we listen
to you.
Poets of old! who sang of sor-
row, love,
Nature—her mountains, rivers,
birds, and of flowers.
So loyal you were, sincere and
true.

You loved and laughed like gods,
and hated, too.
Like demons. For your pas-
sions were enough
To awe the small ways and con-
ventions of
Our time. Your voices ring in
our hearts through

Ages still. O great Poets! Guide
us who
In these sophisticated days but
sigh
And grin with half a heart as
pigmies do;
And teach us to delight in life,
to cry
And laugh hard just as once you
did erstwhile
That we may sing like true sons
of this Isle.

The Odyssey of Jose P. Laurel

President Urges His Countrymen to Be Defiantly and Uncompromisingly Patriotic and Nationalistic

By J. COLLAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part II

On various occasions Jose P. Laurel has amply shown his high mettle. Two decades ago, he precipitated a Cabinet crisis which quickly developed into a national issue. That was when he resigned as Secretary of the Interior following what he termed the usurpation of his powers by the then militant Chief Executive. Cause of the political conflagration was the celebrated Conley case. Its echo reverberated in the United States and unleashed a bitter controversy between Republican and Democratic newspapers.

To present his case squarely before the public, he struck a beeline to the University of the Philippines, his Alma Mater, which was then a sort of court of appeals for officials who had a grievance to air or a cause to justify. A deep sense of loyalty to his people, he confided to the student body, had prompted him to take a drastic decision. Of course, he bantered, he would like to be "premier" of the Cabinet all his life, but others have given their lives for love of country, so why shouldn't he have the courage to give up a position however high when the country's honor as well as his is at stake?

Took Him to Task

For his resignation, the opposition party, which was subtly and sometimes desperately ingratiating itself into the good graces of the Governor-General, immediately took him to task. It called him the tool of the ruling party. But Batangueno that he is, the ex-Secretary retorted. He resigned, he said, precisely because he did not want to become a tool of the Chief Executive. Legally, they argued, the Governor-General had a perfect right to order the reinstatement of the American policeman (Conley). That was doubtless true; but would any self-respecting Secretary of the Interior reinstate a man whom he had "found to be a crook" and whose honesty and integrity the court itself had doubted? Above and beyond the question of legality was to the youngest Cabinet member the quesion of principle, of honesty and of diginity.

Again, he showed his "guts" when he fired a broadside four years later. Occidental peoples, he charged, were false to Christianity. Worse, they were "reducing the Christian religion to a refined and scientific form of intolerance and oppression." They were extending their "domination and economic exploitation on the pretext of spreading the Christian or Western civilization" in the Orient. He exposed what he called the "sophistication of Christ" in the East done in the name of Christianity and for the benefit of outwardly pious Western Christians. "What generally characterizes Western peoples," he concluded, "is the spirit of individualism and aggressiveness, a spirit that too often has been conducive to the disregard of righteousness."

That was a bombshell. A storm of protests followed. But like a molave he stood firm and defiant. And when he investigated the cause of the dearth of bold and original thinking in the Philippines, he resumed his attack. The blame, he announced, belongs mainly to the fact that "much of the ancient dogmatism and scholasticism is still with us." The people, he declared, in line with Palma, had not been taught to think for themselves. On the contrary, they had been instructed to follow their teacher blindly, and accept whatever he said as the gospel truth. Such procedure was based on the "old scholastic principle of Magister dixit, ergo ita est!" To this dogmatism and scholasticism, he discovered, "many of us still adhere without realizing that historically they are considered to be contributory causes to the retardation of free and liberal thinking in the Philippines." In other words, they were not and are not favorable to the untrammelled development of reason, much less of will-power.

Returned With Vigor

To the same topic he returned with added vigor in a recent article on Buddhism, which he made use of to preach tolerance and better understanding among men and nations. He ridiculed the vain and oft-repeated claim that the Philippines is the only Christian nation in the East. Is that fact really something to be proud of? Is it not strange, he asked, that after centuries of Christian civilization, our country should now be taught by a non-Christian nation the basic tenets of Christianity, namely, faith, honor, and integrity. The truth is that "more important than mere profession of faith is the practice of those virtues inculcated by one's religion." "Christian nations," he noted with a sarcasm worthy of Voltaire, "have raised monuments in honor of their dead, but never in honor of their enemies. [illegible] non-Christian Japan does and has done that!" And yet Christianity never ceases enjoining the command: "Love thy enemies!"

Courage again he displayed when later he asserted that [illegible] not an indispensable force in the creation of national unity, although it is "a binding force of utmost importance." That ran counter to the pet theory of many modern Tagalistas who for some time had been advocating the acceptance of a language of their own devising, a language which, when printed, they themselves had found hard and now much harder to understand. What is "most potent of all nation-molding factors," he asserted, "the one indispensable force which must be present, whatever other influence is lacking, "is the possession of a common imperishable tradition. . It is pride and glory in a common inheritance of tradition that strengthens the bonds of union."

As a matter of fact, it is not language, but "the names of our national heroes" that "embody the character and the ideals [illegible] country." It is not [illegible] their "achievements [illegible] deeds" that have [illegible] union the com[illegible] the Filipino p[illegible]d will always "keep aflame the sacred fire of Filipino nationality," a nationality "born of heroic suffering under the misguided rule of Spain."

Flows From Patriotism

A prejudiced opponent once remarked unjustly that the Laurel brand of courage springs from a feeling of pride. It is a great deal fairer and more accurate to say that it flows from his convictions and his patriotism. It is a courage tested and steeled in the fire of suffering—the suffering of his people—and made eloquent by the bitter realization that the "Christianity" and the civilization he had believed would free his country merely contributed, in his opinion, to its enslavement and oppression. Hence he asks every Filipino to take a more realistic attitude toward things Occidental, to be ever loyal to the "ideals of our country," and to uphold always the nationality and [illegible] "which found expression not only in the iron will of Del Pilar, the obstinacy of Mabini, and the patriotism of Rizal, but also in the tenderness and solicitude of Maria Clara and the spirit of self-sacrifice and sublime patriotism of Tandang Sora."

More than that, he urges all his countrymen to be like their national heroes—defiantly and uncompromisingly patriotic and nationalistic. For the purpose, he has published among others, a book, Assertive Nationalism, in which he shows how to be assertively nationalistic and nationalistically assertive, both in deed and in spirit. Patriotism he defines as a "belief suggested by pride and reinforced by history that a man's own nation represents a great tradition, and stands for ideals that are important to the human race." It contains an "element of worship, of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging and of the individual life and of the life of the nation." Here an observer hears the voice of a nationalist and Oriental well versed in the political philosophy and ideology of Dai Nippon.

A patriot to the core he [illegible] as he has persistently [illegible] consistently advocated B[illegible]ike, the inculcation of an "exalted feeling of racial pride." Such feeling, he believes, will gradually deepen into a conviction that the Filipino is "just as good and just as capable of the highest development, mental, spiritual, social, political, and economic, as any other people of the glove." Has not Boas successfully refuted the much-vaunted theory of Nordic or Aryan superiority based on the unscientific investigations conducted by Gobineau?

Pride of race has moved Laurel to affirm, with the backing of history that in reality there is no such thing as "Western civilization." What is called by that name, he says, is Eastern in origin. In fact, Christianity itself had its beginning in the East, the birthplace of Christ, who founded the "religion of universal love and friendship" in sharp contrast with the religion that engenders rivalry, hatred, prejudice, enmity, and war. It was the Christian civilization that traveled from East to West much like the sun, and "humanized Continental Europe." There it acquired "another name."

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

There is in some men a dispassionate neutrality of mind, which, though it generally passes for good temper, can neither gratify nor warm us; it must indeed be granted that these men can only negatively offend; but then it should also be remembered that they cannot positively please.—Greville.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,112 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Tuesday, February 1
MAINICHI—Smash the Foe!

Smash the Foe!

MAINICHI—The Imperial Headquarters' communique issued on Monday reveals that powerful enemy units have come assaulting the Marshall Islands and Japanese land and sea units are attacking them in a battle which is now in full swing.

The very fact that the enemy has attacked the Marshall Islands is quite important. The enemy to date has wrested back some of the numerous points in the vast theater of war occupied by our troops and now has come attacking an area which is second in importance only to the mainland. We are not surprised, because the attack is part of the plan propagandized by the enemy, but we must beat him back at whatever sacrifice.

It is physically impossible to consolidate defenses at every point of the tremendous theater of war with such huge forces and equipment as would be sufficient to assure superiority over any attacking force however large. However, that is not the point. What is important in this regard is that even if a point defended by only a handful of men should be occupied by an overwhelming force of the enemy, we must give full play to our traditional spirit in order to make the enemy occupation only momentary.

The importance of aircraft in the Marshalls is as great as in the Southwest Pacific. Rise, people of Japan, and send planes and more planes to our fighters at the front.

THAILAND TO ESTABLISH WOMEN VOLUNTEER ARMY

Inauguration Day Decided on June 24

Domei

BANGKOK, January 31.—The Thai Government in a radio announcement yesterday evening disclosed details of the Women's Volunteer Army which will be formed soon. It is said that the Army will be composed of women between the ages of 18 and 25, who are in a good physical condition and who have at least a primary school education. It is added that the women are to serve for three years.

It has also been disclosed that the nucleus of this Volunteer Army will be made up of graduates of the Women's Military Academy and the Women's Non-Commissioned Officers School.

Picked troops of the Women's Volunteer Army will be formed into a Women's Force which will be inaugurated on June 24, Thailand's Revolution Day. The Women's Force is expected to play an active part in the national defense.

Nippon Forces Praised By Concordia Society

Domei

HSINKING, January 31.—At the Conference of National Representatives for Increasing the Nation's Fighting Strength, opened today by the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo, the representatives attending the meeting passed a resolution expressing thanks to the officers and men of the Japanese Forces.

The resolution adopted and dispatched to the Japanese Forces follows:

"The steady progress being made in the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia, even in the midst of the unprecedented world war, is due to the great fighting strength of the officers and men of the Japanese Forces who are engaged in fighting day and night.

"We now beg to express our profound appreciation to the spirits of the Japanese heroes who had sacrificed their lives for the great cause and at the same time offer our sincere thanks to the Japanese soldiers who are undergoing hardships at the front.

"The war situation has become more intense and the time has arrived when the final outcome of the war will be decided. We are endeavoring to unite the whole country for the task of increasing our fighting strength so that we can fulfil our duties. We sincerely pray for your continued good health."

Duke of Alba in Spain

Special

LISBON, January 31.—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador to Britain arrived here by air from Britain this morning and left soon afterward for Madrid in a German plane. A place had been reserved for him on a Spanish plane scheduled to leave tomorrow, but the Ambassador explained that he could not afford to wait.

Nation to Observe National Rites at 9 a.m. On the Auspicious Occasion of Kigensetsu

On Kigensetsu, February 11, which marks the 2,604th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, the entire nation will felicitate the auspicious occasion by observing national rites at the designated hour of 9 a.m., according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The nationwide observance of the auspicious day at the appointed hour will be for the purpose of felicitating the immortal longevity of the Imperial Reign and to renew the nation's determination to increase the fighting strength, arising from the unwavering confidence in ultimate victory through the realization of the lofty ideals of the founding of the Empire.

The following points are to be observed on Kigensetsu:

1. At each home, the family members will bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace at the appointed hour.

2. Ceremonial rites will be observed at all Government offices, schools, firms, factories, and other organizations, and prayers offered for certain victory.

3. Kigensetsu ceremonies are scheduled to take place at the Government and other shrines. The people are urged to worship at neighboring shrines and offer prayers for the attainment of sure victory.

4. All felicitation functions by the cities, towns, villages and so forth should be undertaken in close correlation with the shrine authorities.

5. Each national should observe the national felicitation hour at whatever place he may happen to be, by making obeisance in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

IL DUCE SWEARS IN FASCIST GENERALS

Officers Are Praised For Reorganizing New Army Units

Special

ROME, January 31.—Premier Benito Mussolini of the Fascist Republican Government urged Italian generals who were sworn into the new Republican army that the new Italian armed forces must be prepared to fight on at the side of the German ally.

On this occasion, Premier Mussolini expressed his pleasure on seeing his old comrades in arms in the new Italian army. He also referred to Field-Marshal Pietro Badoglio's treachery which was not a disgraceful act committed against only Italy's allies but in view of its consequences the most terrible crime in the history of Italy.

He stated that he appreciated the efforts of Marshal Graziani for his reorganization of the new Italian army.

The new Republican armed forces, Mussolini emphasized, must by no means become a mere copy of the former army. He referred to the oath of allegiance which the generals and their staffs assembled on this occasion were going to take. "This oath," he continued, "will contain not only allegiance to the Republic but was to be an expression of a new moral code. Those taking this oath upon themselves are cutting themselves off from escape, the task of the new armed forces is dominated by one single imperative problem; namely, to resume to fight on the side of Germany."

The Duce, moreover, praised the achievements of the German soldiers in the fight for Europe which, he said, must be taken as a model for the Italian soldiers.

After this, Premier Mussolini swore in the generals to the new armed forces.

Duce Thanks Graziani

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Premier Benito Mussolini received Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, National Defense Minister of the Fascist Republican Government, and other leading officers of the reconstructed Italian Army on January 26, according to Rome reports.

The Duce expressed thanks for their efforts in meeting the difficult situation after the surrender of the Badoglio regime, and at the same time urged them to realize the great responsibility of Italy to cooperate with Germany in establishing a New Order in Europe.

Hoare, Franco Discuss British, Spanish Issues

Special

LISBON, January 31.—Randal Neale, Reuter diplomatic correspondent at London disclosed that British Ambassador to Spain Sir Samuel Hoare had an interview with Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco, according to a London dispatch.

Neale said: "I learn that Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, had an interview with General Franco during the week-end at which the outstanding questions between Britain and Spain were fully discussed. These include the question of the Spanish Blue Legion, the detention of Italian ships and activities of the German agents in Spain, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers."

No information, however, is yet available here regarding the result of this interview which was arranged at the request of Sir Samuel.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 31

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk the Soviets started an attack with several infantry divisions. They were repulsed, however, with severe losses. In the area northwest of Kirovograd, numerous attacks were smashed and serious fighting with advancing Soviet groups is continuing southwest of Cherkassy and southeast of Belaya Zerkov.

In an attack southeast of Progrebitsche, the Soviets suffered severe losses. Between January 24 and 30, troops of the German army and the Waffen SS, effectively supported by formations of the air force, smashed more than 10 Soviet infantry divisions and several tank corps.

In this fighting the Soviets lost 6,500 prisoners; over 8,000 dead; some 700 tanks and storming guns; 680 guns; 340 tank guns, and several hundred motor vehicles. Numerous other weapons were either destroyed or captured.

The 16th Westphalian tank division under the command of Major-General Back, and the heavy tank regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Baeke, particularly distinguished themselves in the course of this fighting.

Between the Pripet and Beresina rivers, all Soviet break-through attempts were warded off in heavy fighting yesterday, and several local dents were sealed off. Between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, the Soviets gained further ground in several sectors despite the local defensive successes of the German troops. The heavy defensive fighting in this area is continuing with unabated intensity.

In southern Italy the enemy at Nettuno launched an attack toward the north and northeast with strong infantry and tank forces. At the same time the enemy considerably intensified his attacks on the southern front, particularly in the area of Minturno and Cassino. The successes of these anti-Axis operations were insignificant.

Several dents, made in the German main defense line, were ironed out in energetic counter-attacks, while at some other places the fighting is still continuing. More than 900 prisoners fell into German hands.

In the course of air raids against German airdromes in northern Italy, the enemy lost 18 machines which were shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft gun batteries.

In the forenoon of January 30, American bombers entered the area of Brunswick-Magdeburg. Bombs were dropped, causing damage and slight casualties in several localities. Some 26 enemy machines, most of them four-engined bombers, were shot down in the course of violent aerial combats despite difficult defense conditions.

British bombers on Sunday evening attacked Berlin causing heavy damage to residential quarters, cultural monuments, social institutions, and public buildings. The population suffered losses. Altogether 44 enemy bombers were shot down, according to reports available so far.

The enemy supply shipping, particularly a convoy in the Arctic, bound for Murmansk, was attacked by German submarines. Five ships, totaling 32,000 tons, 10 destroyers and escort vessels, as well as three small-sized vessels were sunk. Three enemy planes were shot down.

New Thai Counsellor Named

Domei

BANGKOK, January 31.—Sane Nilakanhaeng, newly appointed Counsellor of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, left here today for his new post.

ENEMY CONVOY HIT IN GERMAN ATTACK OFF BRITISH COAST

Three Ships Sunk Near Brighton; 70 Foe Planes Shot Down Over Reich

Domei

BERLIN, February 1.—Several German high-speed torpedo boats, yesterday, attacked a British convoy at Beachy Head, east of Brighton on the southern coast of Britain and sank two merchant ships of the 5,500-ton class and one transport.

70 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—German military authorities made the following announcement at noon today:

"A British bomber squadron raided Berlin last night. The German defense forces shot down 44 bombers. Two more bombers were shot down, but this has not been definitely ascertained.

"The American air forces attacked central Germany during daylight yesterday and the German forces downed 26 of the raiding planes."

British Admit Loss

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—The British Air Ministry announced today that 33 British planes failed to return to their base after the air raid on Berlin last night, according to London reports.

Japanese Buildings Hit

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—The British air force launched a large-scale air raid on Berlin yesterday and inflicted damage on the Japanese Ambassador's residence and the Naval Office. Fortunately there were no casualities among the Japanese residents in Berlin. The Embassy offices will not be usable for the time being, it is understood. January 30 marked the anniversary

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

NANKING REVAMPS TARIFF STRUCTURE

Revision to Promote Smooth Exchange Of Goods in Asia

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—The National Government of China announced today an epoch-making change in the customs import tariff system to become effective February 1. This fundamental revision of the customs import duty system has been made to promote the smooth exchange of goods in Greater East Asia and also to adjust the tariff rates in conformity with the general price situation.

The main points in the new system are the abolition of the gold standard, the adoption of the ad valorem system, the revision of improper rates and the unification of taxation value.

Formerly, the Maritime Customs of China followed the so-called Haikwan tael system by setting one Haikwan Tael at 0.01935 ounce of gold because of the ever-changing silver quotation, but with the outbreak of war the British-American exchange disappeared and it became unnecessary to calculate on this basis. Under the new system, the value of import goods will be given in the currency of the importing district.

The present system of calculating duty by weight resulted in making the tariff very low as the prices of all commodities have recently greatly advanced, and thus in the future this will be replaced by the ad valorem system.

The irrational tariff rates on 651 items have been revised. Those on daily necessities have been lowered while rates on unnecessary or luxury goods have been increased, the lowest rate being 5 per cent and the highest 60 per cent.

Also all surtaxes have been abolished. Under the former system, there were levied besides the regular tariff a Flood Relief Surtax of 5 per cent, an Import Surtax of 5 per cent and numerous other surtaxes.

Thus the new system will greatly simplify the customs import tariff system.

A WIRELESS OPERATOR of the Imperial Air Forces, efficient and composed, is seen at his post sending out a report on the enemy's movements somewhere in the South Pacific war zone. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NANKING TO GET BACK VARIOUS PROPERTIES

2,000 Items of Assets Also to Be Restored to North China Commission

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—Japanese authorities will transfer to the National Government of China tomorrow some 1,000 items of real estate formerly owned by the Chungking regime.

The enemy assets to be turned over to the National Government include Government buildings and real estate which were owned by the Chungking regime and banks in Nanking and in the Wuhu, Kuyung and Pengpu districts.

Prominent among these properties to be returned are the Chunghua Theater, the Central Market of Chungshan and the Chungshan Park in Nanking.

It was also learned that about 2,000 items of real estate formerly owned by the Chungking regime will be returned to the National Government in due course of time.

It will be recalled that in Central China all the factories formerly under the control of Chungking as well as those under Anglo-U.S. control have been handed over to the National Government of China.

More Being Restored

Domei

PEKING, January 31.—As the Supreme Commander of Imperial Forces in North China decided to transfer to the North China Political Affairs Commission 2,126 items of Chungking properties in North China, the Japanese Embassy authorities here notified Chairman Wang Keh-min of the North China Political Affairs Commission on January 28 that those properties would be shortly transferred to it.

Of those 2,126 items of properties, more than 1,000 will be temporarily held by the North China Political Affairs Commission because their owners are still in the anti-Japanese

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

NEW ECONOMIC PLAN LAID FOR KANBAWZA

Welfare of People Is Aim of 7-Point Program in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, January 31.—Bandoola U Sein, Burmese Publicity and Welfare Minister, disclosed at a press conference today that the first administrative and economic measures will be undertaken by the Burmese Government for the development of Kanbawza in the Shan regions.

Pointing out that under the British administrative system for the exploitation of resources, the Shan States developed in such a way as only to serve the interests of the British while the basic development of the people was ignored but in contrast, the Burmese Government, with the incorporation of Kanbawza states, has taken the responsibility of creating a region which will promote the interests of the people.

The Publicity Minister said the following measures will be launched to put Kanbawza on a progressive development basis. First, suitable qualified persons will be appointed besides the existing Sawbwas and Myosas (state chiefs) to the administrative posts. For the purposes of administration in the Kanbawza states, the Burmese Government recently appointed a high commissioner and assistant high commissioner.

Secondly, the Burmese Government will set up a Burmese national service corps in Kanbawza. Thirdly, the control of bad habits such as gambling will be made in order to foster more salutary social habits. Fourthly, the Government will strive to eliminate illegal forms of taxation. Fifthly, the Government will permit the selection of one member from among the Sawbwas and another member from the people to

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Simplification of Customs Examination Of Goods Destined for Manchoukuo Slated

Beginning today, the customs examination of baggage and goods transported to Japan from Manchoukuo will be greatly simplified, it was announced by the Transportation and Communications Ministry yesterday.

In order to increase efficiency in the Japan-Manchoukuo transportation the Transportation and Communications Ministry had been negotiating with the Manchoukuo Government as well as with the Finance Ministry, Chosen Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Under the former system, the baggage of passengers from Japan to Manchoukuo was examined at the border, ports of departure or railway stations in the presence of the owners, but this caused considerable difficulty due to the frequent absence of the owners and much breakage occurred due to the hurried opening of all baggage. It also resulted in the holding up of trains for many hours at the border.

Under the new system, however, all baggage will be examined in the presence of the owners at Tokyo and 27 other railway stations in Japan, and any duty to be paid will be settled upon arrival of the baggage at destination.

The procedure of customs clearance for export and import goods also will be very much simplified. Formerly there were two separate examinations; namely, export examination and import examination, but now there will be only one examination.

The bonded warehouse system for import and export goods will also be very much simplified.

Shonan to Unveil Yamashita Statue On February 15

Domei

SHONAN, January 31.—A life-sized statue of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, who led the victorious Japanese Forces into Singapore, will be unveiled here on the second anniversary of the fall of Singapore which falls on February 15. The statue of General Yamashita is now being finished by Jacob Tarecon, local Indian sculptor. Mr. Tarecon is also putting the finishing touches on the statues of other prominent East Asiatic figures of the past and present, including Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, Rani of Jhansi, who was an Indian Woman Patriot, and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China. Calling himself the "sculptor of the Rising Sun," Mr. Tarecon is a strong supporter of the Indian Independence Movement. He went to Singapore from Shanghai shortly before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and was there to greet the Japanese Forces when they marched into the British citadel.

GERMAN STRATEGY ON E. FRONT BARED

Thorough Measures Taken by Germans For Any Eventuality

By SHUNJI SASAMOTO
(By Arrangement With the Asahi)

BERLIN, January 30.—Thorough-going measures to cope with the present situation developing on the Eastern Front are believed to be held in readiness by the German military leaders whose elastic withdrawal strategy as employed during the past month should be regarded as having been successful in avoiding any fatal blows to their own side.

More than one month has already passed since the Red Army opened its current winter offensive, and the attacks by the Soviet forces are growing ever more fierce. Now, along the line of defense which is being kept by the German army with death-defying determination, a grand-scale fierce battle is developing, of unheard of dimensions over the whole Eastern Front.

Obviously, the intention of the Red Army is to use its superiority in men and materials to push and break through the German Army's line of defense at one stroke.

As the development of the war situation during the past one month shows, the Red forces have been shifting the center of their attack time and again. This seems to bespeak their strategical intention to discover where there is a decisive and big gap in the defense lines of the German Army. This is the same kind of tactics of shifting the center of gravity which was employed in the autumn campaign against the German defense positions on the Dnieper River; and it has now been employed during the past month over the entire Eastern Front line extending over a length of 2,000 kilometers.

Soviets Start Offensive

The Red Army's offensive with the above intention was started on December 22, first against the Korosten-Zhitomir-Berdichev line. Subsequently, the Nevel-Vitebsk line, the Retchitsa line, and the Dnieper Bend line became, one after another, the objectives of the Red Army's offensive.

Next, the spearhead of the Red offensive was on January 14 turned to the Leningrad front, which had for a long time remained calm. Since, the Leningrad Front, the Retchitsa, and the Berdichev Fronts have been forming the chief fighting grounds recently on the Eastern Front. However, on January 22, a fresh attack was opened against Kerch; and again, front-line dispatches dated January 25 indicate that in the vicinity of Kirovograd a powerful Red Army composed of tanks and artillery again directed its fire against the German defense positions, and that a large-scale fierce battle is in progress. Thus, the entire Eastern Front from Leningrad in the north to Kerch in the south has been enlivened. At this juncture, the impression is growing stronger that the Red Army will now abandon its former tactics of shifting the center of gravity and will switch to a simultaneous attack

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

NIPPON SEA EAGLES MAKE FIERCE RAID ON PILELO ISLE FOE

Hit Positions, Barracks; Enemy Convoy in Borgen Bay Sector Is Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 1.—The Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force advanced and attacked the enemy positions and barracks on Pilelo Island off Cape Merkus, New Britain Island, on the morning of January 30. After an intense bombing raid on the objectives, which were blasted, all the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Blast Enemy Convoy

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 1.—Imperial Naval Air Units attacked and bombed an enemy convoy in the area of Borgen Bay, New Britain Island, on the afternoon of January 30. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Foe Seen Desperate

Exasperation and impatience bordering on frenzy has characterized the enemy's operations in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands area since November 19 of last year.

The enemy, heedless of the terrific losses in men and ships, poured in more and more men and material to strengthen their bases on Tarawa and Makin Islands of the Gilbert group and, at the same time, in concert with the Rabaul operations, he massed planes for suicidal attacks against Japanese bases in the Marshalls.

In furious counter-attacks, Japanese "Sea Eagles" and Imperial Army and Navy Forces dealt smashing blows on the enemy while, at the same time [illegible] defenses. On the other hand, Japanese Forces dealt annihilating blows on the enemy on Tarawa, Makin and Abemama Islands.

The fighting in that area had reached a high pitch of ferocity when, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on January 31, the enemy commenced a new attack on the Marshall Islands by sending powerful units to attack our bases there. Fighting is still raging, with the Japanese Forces sweeping the sky of these raiders. Full particulars concerning the results are not yet available, but it is surmised that the enemy task forces are aiming to launch a large-scale offensive operation.

The number of enemy raiders which came attacking our bases in the Marshall Islands since the opening of the new year totals 344. Following is a detailed list of the number of the raiders in each attack.

	Positions attacked	Number of enemy planes
January 3	Taroa	13
" 5	Kwajalein	2
" 9	"	10
" "	Wotji	[illegible]
" 11	Taroa	21
" 12	Taroa	9
	Kwajalein	[illegible]
" 13	Mille	[illegible]
" 15	Wotji	3
" 16	Taroa	[illegible]
" 18	Mille	[illegible]
" 23	Taroa	[illegible]
	Wotji	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24	Taroa	[illegible]
	Wotji	[illegible]
" 25	Taroa	[illegible]
	Mille	[illegible]
" 26	Taroa	[illegible]
	Kwajalein	[illegible]
	Mille	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Java to Give Training To Transport Workers

Domei

DJAKARTA, January [illegible]—[illegible] Japanese Military Administration [illegible] decided to open training [illegible] shortly to provide employees [illegible] ed in the island's land transporta[illegible] tion with technical knowledge [illegible] well as spiritual and physical [illegible] ing.

The central training station [illegible] be set up within the land transpor[illegible] tation general office at [illegible] While regional training centers [illegible] be opened at Semarang and [illegible] baya.

The Bandoeng institution [illegible] will be divided into [illegible] higher technical sections [illegible] higher positioned employees [illegible] the regional stations will [illegible] station staffs, telegraph [illegible] gineers, conductors [illegible]

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED IN JAPAN

Simple Process Is Found For Developing Films—Opens Field for Amateurs

The age of simplified color photography has arrived for both experts and amateurs as a result of repeated experiments made by the Fuji Film Company to limit the processes of developing its special films to a simple operation. Noteworthy is the fact that an ordinary camera can be used to snap the photographs, thus allowing amateurs to participate actively in the field of color photography.

Final preparations are now under way to place this great invention on the general market, it is understood.

It is recalled that Germany's Agfa-color and the United States' Kodachrome had been exerting tremendous efforts toward the perfection of color photography prior to the current war, but Japan has asserted itself in producing a product which is an improvement on those of its competitors.

The application of this Japanese invention to the sphere of motion pictures has been made, and already color films produced under the new system are being shipped to the Southern Regions where they are playing a vital role.

The special films, solutions and chemicals necessary for this new process have all been invented and perfected by the Fuji Film Company after a series of experiments carried out by its technical experts. The great task of reducing the various complicated processes involved in developing color films to as limited a number as possible had presented discouraging difficulties, but the tireless efforts of the technicians finally resulted in the new method which, in itself, is an eloquent testimony to the advance being made in the science of photography in Japan.

Natural color films can be developed now by merely dipping the negative into a few chemical solutions, and this is a marked improvement on the old method which involved the making of three different plates, each requiring separate developing processes.

Experts are convinced that this latest step in the field of photography in Japan will completely overwhelm the highly boasted technicolor films produced in the United States.

Credit for this great triumph is due largely to Noboru Fujizawa, general-director of the Fuji Film Company, and his colleagues, whose tireless efforts since 1940 have borne excellent fruit.

Netaji Bose Visits Insein Prison in Burma; Recalls Occupying Cell When Held by British

Domei

X X IN BURMA, January 31.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, visited the Insein Prison yesterday morning. It was at this prison that the Netaji spent the most important part of his life as a political prisoner.

The memories of the days when he was leading an anti-British movement in India under most difficult conditions crowded upon him as he went about the prison. At his departure from the place, he jotted down under his name he entered in the visitors' book the following words: "It is my wish that the prison will be a place where men will be made better rather than punished."

Mr. Bose, then Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested on October 25, 1924 under the cruel and utterly irrational Rowlatt Act. In February 1925, he was sent to the prison at Mandalay, Burma, and remained there for more than two years. Then he was transferred to a prison in Almora in the United Provinces.

It was at the Insein Prison that he spent the last three months of his prison life in Burma. In his autobiography, there is an account especially of the days he spent as a prisoner in Burma in a life more than 20 years of which were given to an anti-British movement with eight intervals when he was in prison. This is because he considered that the experience he gained while he was a prisoner in Burma was by far more interesting than that which he acquired at any other time of his eventful life. Indeed, it was while he was serving his term in prison in Burma that his resolution to fight against Britain grew in firmness.

Suffered From Bronchitis

At the time he was moved from the prison at Mandalay to one at Rangoon, he was already suffering from bronchitis. But his spirit was as high as ever. He had a dispute with the chief prison inspector, a retired Major and because of that he was transferred to the Insein Prison.

In the meantime, the Indian Government received a report on his condition at his sick-bed, and proposed to him that he would be released on the understanding that he went over to Switzerland. He did not like to be away from his country so he declined the proposal. An arrangement was made to get him removed to a prison in the Federal Province.

On May 16, while he was on the way to the prison, he received an order saying that he was now a free man. There was an interval of four years. Then India was thrown into great confusion. Bengal Province rapidly became the center of the turmoil. These days of difficulty and sufferings for the Indian independence workers are now past history.

Mr. Bose, who has directed the anti-British movement, is now biding time to strike at Britain in India from Burma where the Provisional Government of Free India of which he is head, with its constantly swelling Indian National Army, has been moved.

Opportunity has definitely opened before India. It will not be a long time before India will get even with its task-master, Britain. Certainly there is going to be the end of all the iniquitous rule that has mutilated and impoverished India. A new India, working out its own destiny in its complete freedom from all outside influence, is being brought into existence.

Recalls Past Memories

These thoughts must have come to the mind of Mr. Bose on the heels of the memories of the darkest years for the Indian Independence Movement that his presence at the prison evoked. He entered the very cell where he was kept in solitary confinement and for a while was lost in thought. Then he caught the eye of Mrs. Swaminadhan Lakshmi, head of the Women's organization of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, who was looking up at him from the corridor.

"The life I lived at this prison was very hard," he told her. "My work was to reduce coconuts to powder with a sort of cudgel, and it was extremely hard work, physically. I felt the bitterest spiritual pain when I was taken into a cell with a double-door."

While he was serving his term at this prison, he is said to have studied criminal psychology and the prison reform question. He knows more about prisons than most people. His explanations of the prison kitchen, prison court, cells, and the scaffold showed that he was a greater authority on the prison than the chief prison warden who was taking him about the place.

German Strategy On E. Front Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

over the entire front. At the same time, the impression is gaining strength that the current winter campaign is gradually seeing the approach of its climax.

Among all the fighting theaters over the whole front line, it is the Leningrad Front and the Dnieper Bend Front which are at present being considered as the most important. Judged from the scale of the Red Army's attack in the Leningrad sector, this attack is not merely intended for the purpose of breaking through the German positions of the Leningrad encirclement, but it seems also to aim at a push toward the three Baltic States and at the isolation of the Finnish Front; and it is counted to deal a great blow to the left wing of the German Army on the Eastern Front. The aim of this offensive is constituting a considerable danger to the German Army.

However, if the development of the fighting situation in this direction during the past ten days is being observed, the Red forces have been showering the solid positions of the German forces day and night with unusually strong gunfire, but the advance of the Red forces is not progressing as expected, while the German position is extremely firm. On the other hand, as the German forces are locally making gradual retreats in order to halt the fierce enemy attack, at present no signs of any great German counter-drive are discernible. On the Kirovograd Front, the Red forces are challenging the German crack troops who are staunchly holding out there under the command of Field Marshal Fritz E. Mannstein, for a decisive battle. If possible, they are aiming there at a second Stalingrad blow. They are also intending to beat the German Army's right wing and at one stroke to make an avalanche drive into Rumania. This is, then, another important theater of war which may decisively influence the outcome of the entire Eastern Front situation.

German Army Determined

This intention of the Red forces against Field Marshal's Mannstein army had already been clear past circ[illegible]

since the autumn campaign. Judging from the fact that the Mannstein army is showing a deetrmination not to retreat one single step from its positions in the Dniepor Bend area ,it may be right to consider that the German forces, too, have been taking sufficient countermeasures.

Yet, today, as the Red forces are pressing against the left tip of the Mannstein army at Berditchev, Shashkov, and Uman, they are trying again somehow to break through on the western side. And if they succeed in cutting off the Odessa-Lemberg railway, the Mannstein army in the Dnieper Bend would fall within a great encirclement line of the Red forces, and it could not be denied that there is a possibility of their falling into rather a dangerous situation.

In this sense, the fronts at Berditchev, Shashkov, and Uman, which could be considered as an extension of the Dnieper Bend front, have significant meaning as to their outcome, and can by no means be slighted in their meaning. As their influence, however, is small in comparison with the decisive influence of the two fronts mentioned above, it is also believed that it is into those two fronts that he German defense's main strength is being poured.

In the face of the pressure of the Red Army which is coming in a push with quantitaative superiority, it is a matter, of course, that limits are being set to the strategy to be employed by the German forces. Yet there is no difference from the summer and autumn campaigns with regard to the point that it is their fundamental policy to maintain an elastic line of retreat. With the realization of the Second Front being imaginable and the new landings of Anglo-American forces, on the Italian front demanding again a large fighting strength, for the German forces "preservation of their fighting strength" becomes on ever more rgent necessity and Germany has as much as possibl to avoid quantitative fighting requiring large consumption.

On Defensive Warfare

This circumstance is best illustrated in the fact that the Mannstein army with its superior fighting power on the Dnieper Front has restricted its action to the repulsion of the Red offensive, and without switching to the offensive at the weakening of the Soviet attack, has been concentrating its efforts in defensive warfare. In view of the expected Red general offensiv on the whole line, the war situation of the Eastern Front is now becoming very important.

The time of setting up the proposed Anglo-American Second Front is closely related to the development of the Eastern Front. When this question of time is considered as directly affecting the relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American side ,the significance of the present winter campaign for the war situation in Europe is very much greater than in the case of the winter campaigs in the two preceding years.

This important character of the present fighting on the Eastern Front is being fully admitted even by German military leaders who are believed to have thorough-going measures on hand to cope with the situation. The German withdrawal strategy as observed during the past one month should be regarded as having been successful, for any fatal errors have thus been avoided efficiently. It remains to be seen whether the Soviet forces would ever prove successful in attaining their goal.

The Soviet forces which kept up their offensive without a let-up during the past six months must now be doubted to be in a position of continuing this great offensive, which would involve further increased sacrifices. Thus, the question as to whether the Soviets have sufficient fighting power or not has become a decisive factor in the war situation on the Eastern Front.

Enemy Convoy Hit In German Attack Off British Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

of the attainment of power by the National Socialist Party.

Taken by Surprise

Domei

BERLIN, January 31.—Regarding the last two heavy raids made by the Luftwaffe on London, German military quarters state that more than 600 planes dropped bombs of all calibers on the designated targets. The appearance of such strong German bomber formations took the London air defense corps by surprise. This explains the comparatively slight loss on the German side which was 25 machines, or 4 per cent of the planes employed.

The results of the two large-scale air raids on the British capital are regarded by German quarters as satisfactory. This is confirmed not only by the short and evasive British reports, but also by the British attemps to prevent the reports on the damages caused in London from being spread.

The British authorities, who had often claimed that the German bomber arm was no longer in the position to strike a hard blow, are now in the uncomfortable position of having to minimize the effectiveness of the new German raids. According to reports received in Stockholm from London it is revealed that the Britishers believe that the German air force has only revealed a part of its strength. The London public is reckoning with further surprises.

This state of affairs is irritating the citizens of London all the more since the guarded reports of the British have considerably undermined the people's' power of resistance.

P.I. National Assembly Approves 14 Measures

Domei

MANILA, January 31.—The Philippine National Assembly showed particular activity today by passing 14 bills out of the 29 submitted by the Government as it is expected that the Assembly will be closed on February 2.

The bills approved today at the plenary session of the National Assembly consisted of the following important Law bills: bill for increasing the residents' tax, bill for increasing the special enterprise tax, bill for restricting the acquisition of land and houses by foreigners, bill for giving the President authority to exchange public land with private land for Government purposes, bill for increasing the exchange transaction tax, bill for empowering the National Bank of the Philippines and the Agriculture and Commerce Bank finance companies established by the Government, bill for filling the vacant seats in the National Assembly, bill for increasing the inheritance tax, bill for giving the President authority to restrict the transactions of banking institutions, bill for postponing for three years the execution of contracts concluded by the Philippine National Bank and the Agriculture and Commerce Bank prior to the outbreak of the war, and the bill concerning the treatment of foreign residents in the Philippines.

Nanking To Get Back Various Properties

(Continued from Page 1)

resistance camp, and will be restored to them when they leave the Chungking camp and cooperate for the construction of a new China. Other items of properties will be registered as properties of the Republic of China upon their restoration.

Canton Follows Suit

Domei

CANTON, January 31.—The Canton Customs Office has decided to change all import duties from specific to ad valorem duties effective tomorrow.

The decision follows closely on the heels of the recent conversion of the Canton export duties as well as interport tax from specific to ad valorem duties.

In view of the present price tendency, Canton's customs tariff revenue is expected to register a comfortable increase due to the adoption of ad valorem duties.

Policemen of Malai Enrol for Training

Domei

SHONAN, January 31.—The seventh batch of 400 policemen who entered the Malai Police Training Institute here this morning will receive intensive training as keepers of the law.

The present group consists of leading officers from various parts of the peninsula. After two months of training, they will return to their respective posts, equipped with the proper knowledge to maintain law and order.

New Economic Plan Laid for Kanbawza

(Continued From Page 1)

sit in the Privy Council. Sixthly, the Government will appoint a publicity officer, who will publicize the war aims of the New Order and the plans of the Burmese Government. Seventhly, the Government will plan to encourage the self-sufficiency of foodstuffs.

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Interesting People

Opens Free Nursery to Aid War Effort

A free nursery, established at the cost of ¥200,000, for the care of babies whose fathers are in the military service or whose mothers are engaged in work on the production front will be formally opened on March 1 as the first institution of its kind, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. Mrs. Katsura Isozaki, a midwife, age 53, is the founder and matron of the institution and the sum expended on the establishment of the nursery has been furnished from her own savings.

Twenty years ago, at the time of the Great Earthquake of Tokyo, Mrs. Isozaki deeply felt the poignant need of some means to aid working mothers and their babies as she witnessed the pathetic figures of young mothers burdened with the care of the young. It was then that she determined to devote herself to the work of mother and child protection and first established her private-operated nursery, Seiyu Saniku Kai, at Asagaya, Suginami-ku.

Since the assumption of her self-appointed task of giving aid to mothers and their babies, her nursery has been thrown open to all who sought help. Her institution, minus all the complexities usually accompanying any application for entrance to institutions of similar nature, and the unchanging fervor in her work, has given aid to mothers and babies, who would have undergone untold difficulties without the extension of such a helping hand.

In the three years since 1938, Mrs. Isozaki has taken care of more than 500 babies. Now, with the War of Greater East Asia assuming ever increasing intensity, Mrs. Isogai's work has taken on a new significance. No longer is it motivated by the pity that marked her work in the days following the earthquake, but is inspired by a higher motive of serving the nation.

Receiving high recommendations from the Tokyo Branch of the Military Relief Association and assisted by the Welfare Ministry, the Military Relief Board and other organizations, Mrs. Isozaki's nursery will be honored with the distinction of being the first nursery of its kind. Mothers may apply for care of their babies by the simple formality of application at ward offices, the Military Relief Association or by direct application to the Seiyu Saniku Kai.

If circumstances require a further period of care for the baby, they can be transformed to the annex of the institution at Isogo-ku, Yokohama, now undergoing expansion. The mothers need not pay for the care of their babies, for Mrs. Isozaki and the Military Relief Association are prepared to defray all expenses. In fact, Mrs. Isozaki has manifested her willingness to throw her entire savings into the work. The expanded facilities will enable Mrs. Isozaki's nursery to take care of about 100 babies.

The noble work of this unselfish woman has become the inspiring motive for the organization of 50 similar nurseries throughout Tokyo. Even before the formal opening ceremonies on March 1, several babies have already come under Mrs. Isozaki's care.

In speaking of her service to the nation, the energetic Mrs. Isozaki, forgetful of her age of 53 years in the enthusiasm for her work, says:

"The absolute absence of any complicated entrance formalities is the one boast of my institution. In the increasing intensity of the war situation, I consider it one of the vital responsibilities of the people on the home front to extend aid to the mothers and babies, whose husbands and fathers have died heroically or are bravely dispatching their duties at the front. The mothers, who are serving the nation on the home front, must also be assisted. I know no greater joy or satisfaction than in helping the young mothers who are doing their bit on the production front."

Filipino Doctor Finds Way to Convert Deadly Snake Venom Into Pain Killer

Special

MANILA, January 30.—Making a valuable contribution to Philippine medicine, Dr. Alfrido Deleon of the Institute of Hygiene of the University of the Philippines, after 11 years of research work, has succeeded in converting deadly snake venom into a safe analgesic.

Dr. Carmelop Jacinto, writing in the Sunday edition of the Tribune, after paying high tribute to Dr. Deleon, declared that the new analgesic has an advantage over opium with its more prolonged therapeutic action and at the same time showing no disagreeable reactions.

Describing how the poison is collected from a snake for conversion into a pain killer, Dr. Deleon said that the snake's mouth is pried open and each fang is thrust into a test tube. As the snake attempts to bite the test tube, the poison dribbles down in a tiny trickle.

Continuing, he said that the venom is a translucent, syrupy, colorless liquid. With each milking the snakes become so enervated that they are fed a special diet consisting of milk, eggs and meat. The solid food is jammed down their throats while they are still helpless.

The poison is then dried in a vacuum and forms into crystals which are then made into a solution. After rigid sterility tests, Dr. Deleon continued, the solution is diluted and is then transferred into ampules ready for clinical use.

Each capsule contains but an infinitesimal fraction of potent substance.

Dr. Deleon said that the new preparation had been tried clinically on 140 patients with favorable results.

Calcutta Rations Rice, Sugar

Domei

LISBON, January 31.—The Indian Government enforced the rice and sugar rationing system in Calcutta beginning today, according to a dispatch from that city.

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Hongkong, Hainan Isle Sign New Trade Pact On Exchange of Goods

Special

HONGKONG, January 31.—The Government-General of Hongkong announced today a new trade agreement for the exchange of commodities between Hongkong and Hainan Island during the period from January to December this year concluded by the authorities concerned. The new agreement, which replaces the former one signed in February last year, provides for an increase in the total value of shipments from Hongkong to Hainan Island up to a maximum of $9,000,000 while shipments from Hainan to Hongkong have been pegged at a new level of ¥3,000,000.

Manchou Embassy Moves

The Manchoukuo Embassy and the office of the military attaches have been removed to the Kotoku Kaikan Building at No. 18, 2-chome Marunouchi. The new Embassy quarters will be opened for business from today.

The location in the Kotoku Kaikan of the offices of the Manchoukuo Heavy Industries, Manchoukuo Industrial Bank, Manchoukuo Electrical Company, Manchoukuo Colonization Company as well as other important companies connected with Manchoukuo, numbering 18 in all, will prove of great convenience in the maintenance of routine relations. The old Embassy quarters will be used hereafter solely as the Ambassador's residence.

Shanghai Merges Districts

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 31.—Effective February 1, the Shanghai Special Municipality will amalgamate the First and Eighth Districts (former International Settlement and former French Concession respectively). The newly amalgamated area will be known as the First District.

New U.S. Senator Named

Special

LISBON, January 30.—Attorney Samuel D. Jackson, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was appointed new U.S. Senator from Indiana by Governor H. F. Schricker to succeed the late Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who died suddenly this week. Jackson will serve until the November election.

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U.S. Rations Butter

Special

LISBON, January 31.—The heavy butter consuming American public will get an average of a little more than a pound of butter a month per capita during 1944, according to the estimates of the War Food Administration, a Washington dispatch stated.

The report further disclosed that members of the armed forces will receive an average of half a pound of butter a week. The amount of butter available to civilians will average about five ounces per capita less for the entire year than the supply which was available last year.

Raps British Pressure

Special

BERLIN, January 31.—Wilhelmstrasse scored the British pressure on Spain by stating that it was an attempt by the British to sidetrack the attention of the British people from the tense and critical Soviet-Polish situation.

Cunningham at Anzio

Special

LISBON, January 31.—David Brown, Reuter correspondent with the anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa, revealed that Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Naval Forces, has been ashore at Anzio with Admiral Frank Lowre.

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Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA